

A GRETZKY CELEBRATION

CANADA'S

WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

# Maclean's

APRIL 26, 1999

## The Great ONE

.....  
End of an Era



\$3.95

17



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# Changing

# This Week

人声和L 28 2909 604 112 西5 12

## Departments

INTERNET 2

LETTERS 4

COMPETING FINANCIAL INTERESTS: 10

COPYING 10

CAMP-DA 30

TABLE 34

ESSAYS ON THE MILLEROLIA 45

PEOPLE 49

For many years, the city has been the highlight of the MIA thanks to its family (carnivals, a pair of skywalking towers,

2014.04.15

Job prospects for laid-off workers have improved dramatically, but experts think this may be about as good as it gets.

FIELD NO. 150

High-flying Internet stocks offer excitement and big gains, but they are risky enough to make some professionals nervous.

**SOURCE** See

**SPINA #3**  
Robertson Dines, testwork. The Spines App is backed up, a fragment of its content remains.

75M 43

David Cronenberg returns to his sci-fi and horror roots, and also has some fun

## Columns

CHARLES GORDON 13

DEBORAH M. MAJUMDAR, MD

PETER C. NEWMAN 39

ALL LAW PUBLICATIONS 64

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## COVER

# THE GREAT ONE

16

Wayne Gretzky retired from the game he so profoundly changed, leaving behind an incomparable list of records, two decades of magic moments and an abiding question: can the NHL prosper without its greatest player?



## 28 Bitter victory

Francis Carl Roy is found guilty of the 1986 axe murder of 11-year-old Alison Perrott of Toronto, but the verdict does little to dispel the legal uproar over controversial evidence that was withheld from the jury.

### 34 Sober summit

The conflict in Kosovo means that this week's summit marking the 50th anniversary of NATO will be less a party and more a council of war. Next door to Kosovo, meanwhile, NATO troops show they can work together.

## 40 ESSAYS ON THE MILLENNIUM

## The future of war

Retired U.S. army officer Ralph Peters argues that if the West wants to stop conflicts like Kosovo, it will need to use force—and shed blood.

## 56 Canada's 'genocide'

A special investigation sheds new light on the forced adoptions of thousands of Canadian aboriginal children and the lives of abuse and terror that many faced in the United States, Holland and other lands over 30 years.

# From The Editor

## Maclean's gets a new boss



**B**y long-established practice, the publisher of Maclean's reads this space along with the rest of you. He certainly has not seen this piece. It's about his departure and his successor. But not to worry. It is a very positive, orderly process in which our legendary boss, publisher Brian Segal, becomes our bigger boss, president and CEO of Maclean-Hunter Publishing Ltd. and turns to a veteran Maclean's hand, Paul Jones, who returns to the fold to take over for him.

It is always easy to write about your boss, even if you come to prize him, and to bury him. At the risk of sounding lapdog-like, it should be said of Segal that he was an exemplary publisher. He was an activist, encouraging us in our plans to innovate, whether with the redesign of 1999—number one in planned for launch on May 3—as new departments and ventures, long expanded health and education coverage and investigative reporting, to separate publications on academics, colleges and personal finance. He backed them all enthusiastically.

Because of his experience as a university president (Ryerson and McGill) before joining the magazine in 1965, he had clout with the sometimes desperate demands of faculty and administration. As a result, he was no stranger to the Maclean's tradition of separating church (the editorial department) and state (the business side)—or is it the other way around? There were healthy debates, to be sure, but never any instructions or orders that would compromise the integrity of the editorial process.



Segal (left) with Jones, changes of the top

Jones comes to the post, he said at a staff meeting last week, with this same commitment to editorial independence. Indeed, Jones was in the forefront of the campaign to publishing associations to clearly label editorial and advertising features for readers, new standard practice in most publications.

Segal assumes responsibilities for the publishing company from John Dory, who this week becomes president and CEO of Rogers Communications Ltd. (page 18). They also win a new boss (Maclean's increasing editorial budgets for major projects and even encouraging reporters to take risks in the pursuit of stories. He became one of the most popular executives to walk the halls, a profile he regularly favoured. Segal will report to Tony Vincent, who is promoted to president of Maclean Media, which also oversees the family's broadcast interests that formerly were Vincent's purview.

Jones has been president and CEO of Canadian Business Media Ltd., publisher of the biweekly *Canadian Business* and a new personal finance publication, *MoneySense*, which makes its debut next month. His previous responsibilities at Maclean's included director of advertising, general manager and associate publisher. He told the staff last week that he had not come with any special agenda, but he arrived with one firm belief: "Success in commercial publishing goes hand in hand with editorial excellence."

to agenda, but he arrived with one firm belief: "Success in commercial publishing goes hand in hand with editorial excellence."

*Robert Lewis*

## Newsroom Notes:

### Covering No. 99

Where Gretzky's retirement marks the end of an era—an era that has been closely chronicled in the pages of Maclean's "The Great One," as he soon came to be known, made his first appearance in the magazine in January 1978, when, as a 16-year-old junior with the Seattle Storm, Out. Greyhounds, he was selected by the editors as one of Canada's new

activists in a feature called "The Class of '78." Among the others in the class: Lloyd Axworthy, Carole Black, Brian Mulroney. Over the ensuing 21 years, Gretzky ap-



peared on Maclean's cover 10 times, three of those cover stories were reprinted last year in Maclean's history. *Canada on Ice: 50 Years of Great Hockey*, published by Penguin Canada. This week's, #117 Gretzky cover, Jones No. 99 two covers behind the late Dave, Princess of Wales Sports Editor James Deacon travelled to Ottawa for Gretzky's farewell game in Canada, then to New York City for his retirement announcement on Friday and final NHL game on Sunday. Gretzky almost singlehandedly made hockey work in the United States, Deacon says. "It's too bad he couldn't perform a similar miracle on behalf of struggling Canadian journalists."



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Robert English, *Financial Post*

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Yugoslav embassy building burning in Belgrade seven days ago

## History lessons

For the first time in my more than 65 years, I am ashamed of being a Canadian ("Outrage in Kosovo," Cover, April 12). I am ashamed of the fact that in my 35 years as the military/public service I served with NATO forces and worked with NATO including drafting one of its planning documents I am ashamed of my NATO world. We all know that at NATO nothing ever happened that the Americans did not want. But attacking a sovereign country? Why? Why are we now inflicting a crisis? If it is OK for Kosovo, why was it not OK when Serbs were being killed in Sarajevo, people were being killed in parts of the former Soviet Union, Africa, Sri Lanka, East Timor, Central America? Why was none of this debated in Parliament? In my view, the Prime Minister, minister of national defence and minister of foreign affairs are all war criminals and ought to be tried as such. Is there no thinking person left in the cabinet?

F.D. Clayton  
Victoria

History tells us that each turn of the wheel puts different ethnic groups to the Balkans under the sword of those who got it in the neck the last time. As for the genocide of

Serbs in Canada, where were they when their brethren were ethnically cleansing the Bosnian Muslims? I retired from the RCMP in 1972 after 25 years as a "cold warrior." I now join those who decry the stupidity of trying to punish an intractable tyrant by bombing him into submission. Why are we involved in this slow leak of Balkan troubles without UN sanction? Canada should leave NATO now and divert its energies, under the aegis of the United Nations, to humanitarian aid to the victims, not to making their condition worse.

Barbara A. Rhodes  
Nelson, B.C.

For those people who think the world should keep its nose out of Kosovo, let me translate: "Never again" means never, not ever, no how, nowhere again. Genocide is not internal affairs. The world's belief is that it has been ethnically selective about when and where we draw the line. It is a line that, in principle, is carved in stone, while in practice—in our shame—is drawn in the mud.

Robert L. Davies  
Toronto

I think Barbara Anand hit the proverbial nail on the head ("Bombing Yugoslavia," April 12). Slobodan Milosevic and his cronies are an evil that the Serbs, unfortunately, are accompanied with. But you don't fight an evil with another evil. The Albanians in Kosovo should just have endured Milosevic. Eventually, the moderate elements in Belgrade would have peeled him aside and an accommodation with mutual benefits to the Kosovans would have been possible. Now, we have Russia and China upset and likely some of the NATO member countries are not very happy with the bombing. It's a bad situation and all we can do is hope that someone will come up with a way to resolve this without a lot more blood being shed.

Bill Satchell  
Toronto

How would Alvin Fotheringham, prior NATO in-resident to the serbians according to Kosovo ("The perils of trying to make peace with bombs," April 12) General Fotherham or more dialogue? Is the Chamberlain? While

critical journalists sit on meeting bars sipping their Scotch and passing judgement on the efforts of NATO, once and women of a more humane nature are risking their lives in an effort to halt the madness in Milosevic.

De Kinschtein  
Burlington, Ont.

In response to Tanya Bence ("War is hell," The Mail, April 12), during all the unrest in Yugoslavia, I have been seized by the number of Serbian landed immigrants—and Canadian citizens—who feel so free to express their shame and discontent with a country they now call home. They chose to live here over their native land for a reason, that they reject the NATO attacks taking place in their country. Which is if I don't think the Canadian people are as concerned as they are with helping all those poor refugees. After all, they are the innocent victims in all this, no matter who when hours

Kate Phillips  
Oakville, Ont.

## 'The better choice'

I have been asked in Washington, but I am a Canadian citizen the United States to see my parents. I don't think I would choose to live in the U.S. again ("The too big," Canada/Special Report, April 12). Why? The high cost of health care, the high tuition rates in universities and the higher incidence of violent crime and homelessness leave me feeling that our higher rate of taxation is the better choice. We should be careful about government spending and taxation, but we should also be aware that low

# Investor Education



The Investment Funds Institute of Canada is the national trade association for the Canadian mutual fund industry. IFIC's responsibilities include broadening public awareness and understanding of mutual funds and the mutual fund industry, administering mutual fund education courses, and working with Members, regulators and governments to enhance high ethical standards and efficiency of administration and operations within the Canadian mutual fund industry. IFIC's joint venture advertisement supplements, supported by its Members, are designed to increase the knowledge of the investing public about the mutual fund product, mutual fund investing and the mutual fund industry. IFIC provides objective information about mutual funds and investing via a series of eight mutual fund brochures and a workbook titled *Investing in Your Future*. To order IFIC's free educational materials call 1-888-865-4342 or visit our Web site at [www.ific.ca](http://www.ific.ca).



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OF CANADA

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# Investing Insights During Investor Education Week

By TERRI WILLIAMS  
Manager, Communications  
The Investment Funds Institute of Canada

**B**ecoming an educated investor by familiarizing yourself with financial terms, investment products and key strategies is crucial to your financial well-being. Any investor who understands the various issues involved in financial planning places himself or herself in a much better position to succeed with his or her financial goals.

April 25-30, 1999, has been declared Investor Education Week in Canada, and, in fact, throughout North and South America. Regulators and industry groups such as The Investment Funds Institute of Canada (IFIC), the national trade association for the mutual fund industry, are offering investors the opportunity to empower themselves with knowledge through a variety of national, regional and local events.

"Investor Education Week is a significant initiative by the investment community," states Tom Hocken, IFIC president and CEO, "Investors should take this opportunity to increase their knowledge by welcoming the wealth of information that will be made available this week."

This is the second annual Investor Education Week and builds on last year's successful events surrounding the theme "Get the Facts — It's Your Money. It's Your Future." This year, the Canadians themes are risk and teaching our children, the latter of which is the theme adopted by the Council of Securities Regulators of the Americas. Canadian regulators, including the Ontario Securities Commission, and other industry participants like IFIC, the Investment Dealers Association, the Canadian Business Association, the Investor Learning Centre and the Canadian Investor Protection Fund, have teamed up to offer

Canadian investors an abundance of financial information and opportunities to learn about their personal finances.

"The goals of our campaign are to promote financial literacy and increase the public's understanding of securities regulation and investor protection," states David Brown, Chair of the Ontario Securities Commission.

In addition to this *Maclean's* magazine educational advertising supplement informing investors on a variety of topics, including the week's themes, there will be a number of other opportunities for Canadians to learn more about investing, including:

- Release of new educational tools such as brochures, fact sheets and other public information by IFIC, the Canadian Securities Administration and other financial industry participants
- A Junior Achievement library which will be volunteers from IFIC, the OSC and the Toronto Stock Exchange visit Toronto-area schools to offer JA's one-day personal economics program on April 27.
- Coast-to-coast seminars focusing on risk offered by the Investor Learning Centre.
- An Investor Fair at Toronto's Stock Market Place on Friday, April 30, that will include speakers, and an exhibition area where investors can pick up free investor information from a variety of objective sources.
- A variety of media and public appearances by industry leaders.

This week is the perfect opportunity for investors to learn more about handling their money. We urge all Canadians to take part in Investor Education Week!

Investor education materials can be obtained from the following organizations

The Ontario Securities Commission  
26 Queen St. W., Suite 807, Box 65  
Toronto, Ontario M5H 3G2  
1-816-593-8117  
[www.osc.gov.on.ca](http://www.osc.gov.on.ca)

The Canadian Bankers Association  
150 Bay Street, Suite 3000  
Toronto, Ontario M5H 1S2  
1-800-263-0231  
[www.cba.ca](http://www.cba.ca)

The Investment Funds Institute of Canada  
151 Yonge Street, 5th Floor  
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2W7  
1-888-886-4342  
[www.ific.ca](http://www.ific.ca)

The Investor Learning Centre of Canada  
121 King Street West, Suite 1850  
Toronto, Ontario M5H 3T9  
1-416-354-0686  
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## OF RISK AND RETURN

### Identifying Risk

**U**nderstanding risk is critical for investors. Markets can rise and fall and you can make or lose money in any investment. This general warning risk is what most people think about when considering risk. But there are also specific risks with each type of investment or fund, such as those listed here:

**INFLATION RISK:** the risk that the value of an investment will be eroded by inflation. Even investing in "safe" guaranteed investment certificates carries some risk as the cost of buying goods increases at a faster rate, reducing the purchasing power of both your investment and the interest it is earning.

**INTEREST-RATE RISK:** the risk that the value of an investment will decline as interest rates rise. Interest rates have an impact on a whole range of investments. For example, treasury bills and bonds tend to fall in value when interest rates go up.

**CREDIT RISK:** the risk that an obligation to pay a debt will not be fulfilled.

**LIQUIDITY RISK:** the risk that the fund will not be able to acquire or dispose of an investment quickly because buying and selling opportunities are limited. Most securities owned by funds can be sold promptly at an acceptable price, but some may be illiquid due to the nature of the investment itself, settlement terms or other reasons. Difficulty in selling securities may result in a loss or may be costly to a fund.

**CURRENCY RISK:** the risk that an investment denominated in a foreign currency will lose value due to fluctuations in the exchange rate.

**SPECIALIZATION RISK:** some mutual funds specialize in investments in a particular kind of industry or in a particular part of the world. If the industry or geographic area has an economic slump, the mutual fund will suffer because there are relatively few other diversified investments in the portfolio to offset the decline. A fund with objectives restricted to investments in that industry sector or country may continue to invest in it even if the sector is not doing well.

**POLITICAL RISK:** the risk that a foreign investment will lose value due to unfavourable political or regulatory changes in that country.

When evaluating mutual funds for risk, it is important to find out which type of risk the fund may be exposed to. The risks involved in buying a particular fund are described in the mutual fund's prospectus, and an investment adviser can help you determine your risk level.

Deciding how much risk you want to take is the starting point for many new investors. Part of figuring out your risk tolerance is the sleep test: If you have trouble sleeping at night because you are worried about how your mutual funds are doing, you are probably taking on too much risk. However, it is important to remember that the more risk you take on, the higher your returns can be.

An important way to mitigate risk is by spreading your investments around—diversifying. Mutual funds themselves

are diversified, because they hold a number of investments. But you can further diversify by the types of funds you hold.

Because all asset classes do not go up or down at the same time, you should allocate a portion of your assets to each of the three classes: cash, fixed income and equity. Determining how much of your money to invest in each class is called asset allocation.

So how do you decide what your asset allocation should be? If your investment strategy is aggressive with a longer investment time frame to invest (10 to 15 years), your portfolio may likely include more equity investments followed by a smaller percentage in bonds and cash (e.g. 60-35-5 per cent).

If your investment strategy is moderately aggressive and you have a shorter time frame (5 to 10 years), you may still want to include equities at a higher weighting but you should consider increasing your bond exposure and maybe even raising the cash component (e.g. 50-40-10 per cent).

If you want to employ a more conservative strategy and your time frame is less than five years, your portfolio should be more heavily weighted in bonds and cash with less in equities (e.g. 15-45-40 per cent).

As you can see, there is a lot of diversification available through mutual fund investing. Not only is a mutual fund itself diversified, but there are ways to further diversify your portfolio of mutual funds by buying different types of funds.

## MUTUAL FUND FEES

### Know the fundamentals

**M**utual funds allow investors with any size of investment to benefit from investing in capital markets. The unique advantages of investing in mutual funds—diversification, professional management, liquidity and choice—do come with a cost. Fees involved in mutual fund investing are very transparent and are set out in the simplified prospectus for each fund. Here are the potential fees involved:

**MANAGEMENT EXPENSES:** Every mutual fund covers management expenses. The management fee covers costs such as the mutual fund's investment management, marketing and administrative costs. Each fund also pays its own operating costs such as brokerage fees on securities trading, audit fees and shareholder communications. The fund reports the management fee and direct costs it pays each year in a "management expense ratio." This MER relates those costs to the fund's value. If a \$100-million fund has \$2 million in costs, its MER is two per cent. The costs are deducted before the fund's performance returns are calculated. If your fund made 12 per cent and the MER was two per cent, the reported return for the year would be 10 per cent.

**SPECIAL FEES:** Unlike management expenses, which apply to all shareholders, special fees apply to individual situations. You pay them directly or through specific deductions. These fees could include annual RESP fees, account set-up fees, a short-term trading fee which may be levied in

the case of a redemption within 90 days of purchase, transfer fees or processing fees.

**SALES FEES:** These fees compensate financial advisers and dealers who sell funds on behalf of mutual fund companies. Commissions are paid at the time of sale, or shortly after, to the adviser or dealer who takes your order. There are two forms:

- **Front-load:** You pay this directly. For example, the dealer might have four per cent deducted from your money and invest the rest. Front-loads are negotiable. Some advisers and dealers now offer funds without a front-load. Their compensation comes mainly from service fees.
- **Deferred sales charge (DSC):** The mutual fund company pays the dealer a commission on your behalf, often about five per cent. All of your money is invested, but you face a redemption fee if you sell your units within a set time. This fee is set on a declining scale based on how long you hold the funds. You can usually switch between funds in the same family without facing a redemption fee. Usually you can redeem up to 10 per cent a year, though companies vary in how they calculate that amount.

Some funds—called "no-load"—carry no front loads or redemption fees.

**SERVICE FEES:** Also called "trail-com," these fees are ongoing commissions paying advisers and dealers for service. Each year the fund company pays your adviser or dealer an amount that equals a certain percentage of your account's value.

## AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUTURE

### Saving for your child's education

**S**aving for a child's education is an important financial objective for most Canadian families. The costs of postsecondary education are substantial and more than likely to increase in the years ahead. But thanks to a new government program, and changes to registered education savings plans, there are more reasons than ever to save for your child's future.

Here are some points to keep in mind:

- Annual tuition fees for an arts and science degree at a Canadian university currently cost more than \$3,000. If your son or daughter goes away to university, students add about \$4,500 to this amount. With the additional expenses of books, transportation, clothing and other necessities, the annual cost of educating your child will run in the range of \$10,000 to \$12,000 per year or up to as much as \$48,000 for a four-year degree.
- But that accounts for the cost of education at today's costs in today's dollars. Assuming five-per-cent inflation, the cost of educating your child 18 years from now may range from \$86,000 to \$103,000 for four full years.
- The current structure of registered education savings

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plans was significantly improved in the 1998 federal budget. While the money contributed in a plan is not tax deductible, any growth inside an RESP continues to compound over the years, adding to the pool of money available to fund the education. The contribution room has been boosted to \$4,000 per child per year. Under the previous rules if the child did not advance to a post-secondary education, the capital stored in the RESP would be returned but all the interest would be forfeited. Under the new rules, under certain circumstances any income earned can be rolled into the contributor's RRSP—if there is sufficient room. Or, if there is not sufficient RRSP contribution room, the contributor can receive the earned income back after paying a 20 per cent penalty tax. The money is then included in his or her income for tax purposes.

- The incentive that makes RESPs even more attractive now is the 20-per-cent Canada Education Savings Grant promised in the 1998 federal budget. Each year, each child is eligible to receive a grant of 20-per-cent of the contributions to the plan, up to a maximum grant of \$500. And contributors may carry forward any unused portion of their grant room to future years. The additional capital and additional compounded growth adds considerable value to RESPs.
- Because the time frame for saving and growth of the

investment is usually many years, equities have the greatest potential for long-term growth, equity mutual funds are the perfect vehicle for RESPs. The changes have triggered the launch of a growing number of RESP products.

Managing ahead is the key to success. What it comes to your child's education, financial planning could mean the difference for his or her future.

## Y2K IS OK Facing 2000

The key business issue this year for every Canadian mutual fund company, and, in fact, for every business around the world, is preparation for the Year 2000. The Year 2000 (Y2K) issue has been identified as a potential problem for many computer programs and technology systems around the world. It arises from programs using a two-digit date format (95 instead of 1995), which could cause problems when the date changes to 2000 (00 may be mistaken as 1900).

While the mutual fund industry is diligently preparing for the new millennium, there are a number of technical reasons why Canadians should feel confident of the indus-

try's readiness for Y2K. Firstly, the mutual fund industry has always had a standard that uses four-digit dates. As well, the mutual fund industry is, in general, a very new industry in comparison to other financial services sectors and therefore uses up-to-date equipment that is already Y2K compliant.

Y2K preparedness is being discussed by the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA), an umbrella group that includes all provincial securities regulators.

Every mutual fund company is now working on this issue. And they are not doing it in a vacuum. Regulators in each province are spearheading work towards Y2K readiness.

All registrants are required to file Year 2000 readiness reports with their respective regulatory authorities. These filings are posted on the OSC's Web site for public viewing at [www.osc.gov.on.ca](http://www.osc.gov.on.ca). Companies who do not submit the required information risk having their registrations suspended or revoked.

The CSA is also overseeing industry testing. A successful preliminary test was held between March 13 and March 20, 1999, involving various fund companies, fund distributors and their suppliers. This test was a dress-rehearsal for a larger industry-wide test (concerning industry members to each other), which will occur between May 23 and June 6. An industry-wide representative sample will be chosen to take part in the test.

The regulators are also involved in contingency planning for the industry. The OSC/CSA Year 2000 Project has organized a Contingency Planning Task Force, which is developing tools to help industry participants develop business continuity strategies.

The Investment Funds Institute of Canada, the national

trade association for the Canadian mutual fund industry, is also working hard to help its Members with their Y2K readiness plans. IFIC has representation on the mutual fund clearing and contingency risk forces set up by the regulators. It also has its own Y2K committee made up of industry experts in the field. IFIC's Y2K Web site offers valuable information, a place where industry Members can ask each other questions, and links to the regulators and other information sites. It is also educating the public, including the media, about the diligence of the mutual fund industry in preparing for the new century.

There will be enough Y2K public disclosure information available concerning industry participants (including actions for investors) to make informed decisions about investing. When considering Y2K as an investment risk, investors need to keep in mind the following:

- It could be very costly with respect to capital gains taxes if you cash out your equities or equity mutual funds invested in a non-registered account if your units have increased in value. As well, there may be redemption fees to liquidate assets.
- As with any factor that may affect the market, it may already have discounted Y2K into market prices before the end of the year. This may leave investors redeeming at low prices that may rebound quickly.
- The key to investing in any situation is to have a diversified, balanced portfolio reflecting your objectives, time horizon and risk tolerance. ■

For additional information on the Y2K issue, investors can visit at [www.osc.gov.on.ca](http://www.osc.gov.on.ca), [www.ific.ca](http://www.ific.ca) or IFIC's Web site at [www.ific.ca](http://www.ific.ca).



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## THE MAIL

toes carry a price. Paying \$750 to transport my rearing/finishing mother from a nursing home to a nurse's office is just one example of this price.

Marjorie Byles  
Ottawa

In 2014 and again in 2018, two horrific fires deprived Canada of many of its brightest and most energetic citizens, a situation from which we think decades to recover—if we ever did. Now in 2019, governmental inaction at all three levels, and the resulting unsupportable tax burden, are, once again, robbing us of our brightest and best. Will we ever learn?

C. Ralph Brown  
Vancouver

## Mislocating UNBC

As a former resident of Prince George, B.C., and the parent of a student at the University of Northern British Columbia, I was amazed, while reading the April 5 *Dos and Don'ts* column featuring Iain Cameron, to learn that the university is now located in Prince Rupert! (Opening Notes) While tourists often confuse the two cities, I was disappointed to see such an obvious mistake in Canada's leading news magazine.

Glen Harris, B.C.  
Grand Forks, B.C.

## 'An effective leader'

Alberta Treasurer Stodeloff Day is to be applauded for bringing his strong Christian moral convictions into his work in the government ("Setting the Day," *Canada's Profile*, April 29). He was unwilling to do so, despite the obvious freedom that his convictions bring somehow dangerous or extremist. The real danger to the body politic comes not from politicians who act with integrity, but from those who act without it. Day deserves praise for his dedication

to the urban, stay-at-home mothers and the traditional family. While he has not yet sought the leadership of a United Alternative, he deserves support if he decides to do so. Day is well-versed enough to be an effective national leader.

Christopher Van Lee  
Newmarket, Ont.

David Taras, a political scientist from the University of Calgary, described Stodeloff Day's new budget as "the Star Wars budget—baldly stating where no one has gone before." Taras is confusing *Star Wars* with *Star Trek*. To "baldly go where no man has gone before" refers to the *Star Trek* television series. *Star Wars* the movie trilogy is by George Lucas. The phrase "Use the Force, Skywalker!" doesn't really work, but would have been more accurate.

Peter Gordon Reynolds  
Toronto

## Travelling the world

There is no McDonald's in Timbuktu. In fact, on New Year's Day, 1999, we made our coach into town and could not find any meat, happy or not. Regarding Charles Gordon's "McDonaldization" of international travel ("Danger jumping over Victoria Falls," March 20), I can report that such a tale is not inevitable, at least in the Republic of Mali. The truth is there are unique travel experiences left in the world, the kind of spots that change our perspective, foster and make us understand that we human beings are an incredibly varied species, capable of surviving and adapting in a vast array of cultures and environments. But as Gordon points out, you have to work at it. And sometimes that means looking out.

Fred Sorensen  
New York

Charles Gordon's defence of mass tourism misses more critical points. The damage done by tourism cannot be swept under the

carpet. When I was a youth—just some 38 years ago—the French and Italian *vacances* were a continuous expanse of cliffs, flowers and maritime pines dotted by small villages and towns. Now, they are a ribbon of asphalt and concrete. Along the southern coast of the Tacaná, the railway up to sandy beaches are being converted by an insatiable ravenous chain of resorts. Vacationers' second home, is being destroyed by the millions of feet that track down her streets. Largely ignored is the social damage done by tourism to the native cultures. Money is being earned, but by transferring entire populations into streams of workers and leaders. Right now in Las Vegas, a resident tourist town, the inhabitants are subject to restrictions regarding parking and house renovation in order to maintain a "marketable" image. To conserve the character of this small fishing and shipping town, normal evolution must cease so that visitors may buy a few postcards and oggle the natives.

Carla Treis  
Lansburg, N.S.

## Ranking medals

Please permit me to provide additional clarification on the ranking of decorations and medals to "Missing in action" (Opening Notes, March 18). The Distinguished Conduct Medal (awarded to the ranking is equivalent to the Distinguished Service Order (awarded to officers) and both are presented for distinguished service in combat. It is correct to say the next highest decoration for service in action is the Victoria Cross. However, when extraordinary acts of bravery by military and civilian personnel in non-combat situations are performed, or when excellence in military, scientific, artistic or professional work is performed, the George Cross and the Order of Merit respectively may be awarded to Commonwealth citizens. Both of these are decorations rank between the Victoria Cross and the Distinguished Service Order/Distinguished Conduct Medal.

W. J. Phelan  
Aberdeen

## Maclean's

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2. *Conduct a literature review*  
 3. *Identify the research gap*  
 4. *Formulate the research objectives*  
 5. *Design the research methodology*  
 6. *Collect and analyze data*  
 7. *Interpret the results*  
 8. *Write the research paper*  
 9. *Present the research findings*  
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**Abstract**—The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 12-week training program on the physical fitness and health-related quality of life of sedentary, middle-aged men. The study was a randomized, controlled trial. The intervention group (n = 20) participated in a 12-week training program consisting of three sessions per week. The control group (n = 20) remained sedentary. The primary outcome was the change in maximum oxygen consumption (VO<sub>2</sub>max) and the secondary outcome was the change in health-related quality of life. The results showed that the intervention group had a significant increase in VO<sub>2</sub>max and health-related quality of life compared to the control group. The findings suggest that a 12-week training program can improve physical fitness and health-related quality of life in sedentary, middle-aged men.



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# Opening NOTES

Edited by DANIEL DAVIES

## STUDENTS GO STARKERS

Thomas Landy will not be forgotten by the legends at the University of Toronto Athletic Centre anytime soon. Landy, 26, an education student, started the first official naturist (nudist) club on campus last September—actually the first approved naturist club at any Canadian university. “I was pleasantly surprised at how smoothly everything went,” says Landy, who organizes monthly nude swims for the 100 members at the university pool. “Besides a couple of guys who only came because they wanted to watch, everyone has been very supportive.”

When Landy was eight years old, his family moved from Toronto to Lake, Germany, where they got into the naturist lifestyle. When Landy returned from Europe 13 years later, he decided to import his clothes-free lifestyle to Canada. He has since made it a staple for University of Toronto students and faculty to enjoy nude swimming and volleyball—the most popular naturist sport. “Now, he has turned his attention to the largest naturist group, National Student Festivals in Rotterdam, Holland, the largest nude event of its kind in the world. Landy and two members of the U of T club are going to the festival in May—becoming the first Canadian group to attend the gathering. “It is a terrific nude village,” says Landy, describing the setting for the four-day event that attracts more than 500 young people and in-classroom activities such as music, dancing and body painting. “And now we will be able to have a Canadian team for the organized competitive sports.” Nude surfing anyone?

Landy and friend Alana Francis: posing, dancing and body painting



Lee in 1997: a divorce is required to share normal proportions

## A curvaceous Canadian downsizes her chief assets

Actress Pamela Anderson Lee's success in the entertainment industry has been attributed to her most obvious asset—her breasts. Not only has highlighting her best feature, Lee didn't mind that people knew her curvy curves were courtesy of a plastic surgeon and not Mother Nature. But then, then, Lee, now 31, who had breast implants in 1986, has had them removed. According to her publicist, the change wasn't due to a health scare but to "Pam's desire to bring her Barbie-like body (her 22-34) back to more natural proportions."

So, will her newly made fans like her newly deflated image? A former fitness instructor in Vancouver, Lee has moved to megastardom with her sexually charged role in the Maynard television series *Baywatch* (or *Baywatch*, to fans and critics alike), which made her an international figure in the early 1990s. Following her

marriage to Tommy Lee, the much-tattooed Motley Crue drummer, the couple's love-and-loveless honeymoon rides—showing them off surrounding their marriage numerous times—was allegedly stolen from their house. It eventually fell into the hands of the Internet Entertainment Group, which broadcast it online, garnering the Ladyman, B.C., native an even more solid following.

In fact, *The Wall Street Journal*, Lee boasts the hottest name as the Internet. The newspaper reports that the mother of two is cited in 145,000 Web pages, thousands of which are X-rated sites. She and the original record-holder at Playboy magazine, gracing the cover six times. Lee will debut her downtown discography next month when she hosts the World Music Awards in Mexico—and her many fans will have the chance to decide whether she will measure up.

## BEST-SELLERS

### FIC/TOP 10

1. *Angels in Sin*, John Grisham (C)
2. *The Lion of Saint Moses*, Dan Brown (C)
3. *Amnesia*, Dan Wells (C)
4. *The Execution*, John Grisham (C)
5. *Wicked the Book of the Dead*, Anne Rice (C)
6. *Home from the West*, Dan Brown (C)
7. *The Fellowship of the Ring*, J.R.R. Tolkien (C)
8. *The Lion of Saint Moses*, Dan Brown (C)
9. *The Lion of Saint Moses*, Dan Brown (C)
10. *Execution*, John Grisham (C)

### NONFICTION

1. *My Father and the Mother*, John Grisham (C)
2. *Business @ the Speed of Thought*, John Grisham (C)
3. *Life's Journey*, John Grisham (C)
4. *My Father and the Mother*, John Grisham (C)
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8. *My Father and the Mother*, John Grisham (C)
9. *My Father and the Mother*, John Grisham (C)
10. *My Father and the Mother*, John Grisham (C)

## Growing every which way

Thomas Harris, one of Canada's most innovative writers, has released his new novel, *The Girl on the Train*, which is a collection of 150 colour photographs, the book uses examples from around the world to show how unusual natural designs can still be stunning.



# Passages

**SENTENCED:** Dr. Jack Kevorkian, 70, to 10 to 25 years in prison for murder in the death of Thomas Hook by lethal injection, in Panama, Mich. Hook, 52, who suffered from Lou Gehrig's disease, a flower had death to be witnessed, and the video was aired on the TV show 60 Minutes last November. Kevorkian, who had his Michigan medical license suspended indefinitely in 1991, says he has helped more than 130 seriously ill people to commit suicide since 1980. This was his 10th trial, but the first for murder. The other four trials were for assisted suicide charges. Kevorkian was acquitted in three and the fourth ended in a mistrial.



**DIED:** British stage and film actor Anthony Newley, 67, of cancer, in St. James, Fla. Newley co-wrote, directed and starred in the 1961 hit musical *Stop the World—I Want to Get Off*. He also wrote the theme song for the 1964 James Bond film, *Goldfinger*.

**DIED:** Famous country music hobo Bruce Willis, 67, of leukemia, in Bismarck, Mo. Willis, whose real name was Lucille Marlowe, turned his lifelong love of trains and the modelling life into a career.

**DIED:** Ontario Premier Mike Harris's father, George Harris, 85, of cancer, in North Bay, Ont. A life-long Conservative, Harris opened a resort and ski hill in the Northern Ontario city.

**CHARGED:** New York Yankees outfielder Danny Stewerby, 37, with possession of cocaine and soliciting a prostitute, in Tampa, Fla. The eight-time All-Star has been in the Yankees' end-of-season training camp while he works back into shape following colon cancer surgery last October. This is not his first brush with the law. In 1990 Stewerby was arrested on charges of assault with a deadly weapon and he was indicted for federal tax evasion in 1994. The following year, the San Francisco Giants suspended Stewerby for cocaine use.

**DIED:** Bill Vander Peijl, 73, the actor of Wilma Flintstone in the popular 1960s cartoon series *The Flintstones*, of cancer, in Dana Point, Calif.

## CAPITAL CONFIDENTIAL

The annual "Politics and the Prof" survey dinner in Ottawa uses two gimmicks to lure a big crowd. Every table's paying guests are seated with one author and one politician (this year's attendees included broadcaster Pamela Wallin, Heritage Minister Stockwell Day and Finance Minister Paul Martin). And the tables themselves are laden with free books—written by the guest (this time 10 authors) and donated by their publishers. So when Jeffrey Simpson, *The Globe and Mail's* national affairs columnist, arrived last week at the black-tie event on Parliament Hill, he quickly scanned his table to see which of his four books was available to be scooped up by his 1996 collection, *The American Dream*, perhaps, or his 1988 examination of patronage, *Spies of Power*. The choice turned out to be more surprising. Arranged on the table were copies of

*American Idol: A Family Member* by Jeffrey Simpson, landed on the cover by noted biographer David McCullough as "brilliant...insightful...a work of art." The *Washington Post* found the 1996 book an "intelligence, heart-felt reflection." Strangely, though, no mention among the blarney of Simpson's insights into Canadian politics and policy. But that was even more surprising—it was a different Jeffrey Simpson. Through a still unresolved mix-up, the New York City author's book was shipped in place of the Ottawa pundit's tales. Underneath, the *Globe* columnist, who said he had never heard of his American double, happily signed copies of *American Idol* with the inscription "To my Canadian readers." And he mentioned that, ironically, he is currently at work on his first book about the United States. One elegant tale, however, is already taken.

## ENFORIUM

As a large source of Roman Catholic priests across Canada approach retirement age, there are not enough men to do the job. The church is expected to compensate for the shortage.

The number of Catholics who were members of the Roman Catholic Church in 1996 was 8.7 million in 1997, 12.6 million.

The number of priests who had their own diocese in 1996 was 2,039 in 1997, 6,031.

The number of religious orders in 1996 was 11,849 in 1997, 9,636.

SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA, THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA, 1996-1997.



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\*Japanese 1994 model being which smother nearly city driving conditions.

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# The Great One

A role model on and off the ice, Gretzky transcended the sport. He was a magician who conjured virtually anything he pleased—and Canadians love him for it.

COVER

BY JAMES DEACON

**H**ollywood will no doubt make a movie about Wayne Gretzky some day, and it will have to include the scene where he plays his last game in Canada, in Ottawa against the Senators. It happened later this last week. Gretzky and his New York Rangers, who had already been eliminated from playoff contention, were playing the home team in a draw, thus denying the Senators a chance to boost their own playoff position. Yet with 4:45 left in the third period, during one of Gretzky's shifts, the crowd began to chant "One more year! One more year!" Then, minutes later during a stoppage in play, the big-screen scoreboard above center ice played light-bulbs from Gretzky's career, and the PA system played Carly Simon's *Nobody Does It Better*. The crowd rose in tribute, and players on both benches stood, too, banging their sticks against the boards and on the ice in the quintessential hockey salute.

When the game finally ended in a 2-2 tie, the Senators lined up, one by one, to shake Gretzky's hand. As for the Corel Centre fans, they stood by their seats long after they would normally have wandered for the parking lots, cheering, whistling, clapping. This from the opposing team's supporters. Most had come to the game wondering if the rumormongers were true, that The Great One was actually leaving the game he had so profoundly changed. Now, it seemed, they knew, and they were not going to miss their chance to say goodbye. Prodded by his teammates and by the answering applause, Gretzky emerged from the dressing room for a curtain call. It was too brief for the crowd, which didn't stop until, a few minutes later, he returned again, without equipment but with his soaked jersey draped over his narrow frame. He stepped out to the bench and waved up into the stands in all directions, but he was too



Waving goodbye to Ottawa fans at his final game in Canada, with Janet and sons Ty (left) and Trevor as he announces his retirement in New York: he owns the record book





## COVER

overbought to break in the admission, so he quickly disappeared down the tunnel to the dressing room.

Such is the esteem in which Gentry is held. For weeks, he had wrestled with whether to finally call it quits, and he had waged the battle mainly by himself. Normally, he would have consulted his father, Walter. But he didn't want even a hint of his plans to leak, and, as one family associate said, "Wally's incapable of telling a lie, so it would have gotten out." Why the secrecy? Modest by superstar standards, Gentry knew

**The NHL c  
with the leag  
expansion to**

A team player to the end, Gretzky always *needed* and *needed* NHL goal-scoring record, just his greatest hockey talent was his knack for setting up other players to score. And in a lengthy list of career accomplishments, one of the most remarkable is that the man who played on a level no one has ever achieved, and who was a leader even when someone else had been designated captain, somehow managed to be "just one of the guys" in the dressing room. So out of respect for the Rangers, Gretzky did not make his retirement official until he worked out of New York City, where he could be among the fans in his last hockey home. It was also no surprise that Gretzky's last NHL game was a 4-1 victory over the Islanders. The locker-room standards were so much of his own, and he had such an explanation for his unfairly glorious decision: "During 20 years as a pro I've had because a rule, one of the best as well as one of the worst," says Phyllis and Walter's son, Ben, and always.

For when he is still the only player with transworld appeal in the United States. Tell it to ABC, the U.S. TV network just bought the league's broadcast rights for five years and \$600 million (U.S.), starting next season. Tell it to the world players, embarked on a much-needed rebuilding program but suddenly without Wagners—

Then explain to his family. Graciously she never just Wagners—just Michael Jordan. "I'm not going to tell you how much I love him at every he does, just as they were in Madison Square Garden for the last hurrah on Sunday. There is going to be a lot of emptiness. Walter told Michael, 'My friends always watch the games with us at our home and, per se, we won't have that anymore. Emptiness. Just as usually Michael. She hoped her husband would have a chance to go like Michael Jordan has—with a freshly married chance in a split. 'I didn't want him to leave on a down note,' she says, "but I wanted to make sure he was happy with his decision. I wanted to make sure he was right time." She says, "I feel the loss. The happy day has, but he is going to I and I won't miss," she said "I love to win him play."

And tell it to his own himself. A significant part of Givsky's appeal was the challenge he took in the game. He loved the company of fellow players, the goofing around in practice and, above all, the competition. The decision to give up hockey had been a long, agonizing process. Hockey had been his life for 35 of his 38 years, and even while he stood in the Madison Square Garden straitjacket he had

As an umpire ought to be fun, he said so with a voice that quavered, with eyes that were red and clattering, and with body language that suggested hockey's loss was no switch for the audience Gortley would feel when he tallied his skates one final time. "I am going to miss *every* single part of the game," he said. "But life goes on."

**G**retzky was 10 years old when he got his first tip on how to handle public life. As usual, it came from his dad. "You've got to behave right," Walter told his son back then. "They're going to be watching for every mistake. Remember that. You're a very special person and you're an outlier."

Why waste so young a boy with so great a responsibility? The younger Greitely was a prodigy, hockey's Mozart, whose first grandeur was composed with goals, assists and victories, and whose exploits were being chronicled in national publications. In 1971, Greitely led his Brampton teammates on the back of his whopping 278-point season but 40. Despite adding 220-point seasons not only among teenagers, but among some parents of 17th graders, who denying their children a chance to share the game. Greitely, who played on the same team as Greitely put personal glory ahead of team pride, recalls Ström. "Some of the guys who, but he would do what it took to win."

Crittely outgrew hometown hockey and in 1961 he joined the major junior Greyhound Ontario Hockey League, and at 17—a year before he signed with the World Hockey Association—owned by Vancouver businessman Nelson, he was traded to the then-WHA

Walter Giezky with grandchildren Ty and Pankaj. "There is going to be a lot of nepotism."

the team to 10 straight wins, the league's main rival that year. Centkiewicz's opponents both accused the phenom of using Detroit Red Wings power plays, denies that claim. "Wayne was so good he would call him a pack,"

... ..

1988. It's  
tough. One  
of the jobs  
I was  
close to  
leaving.

—Dexter Frazier (Lynch)

\*Aside from being his brother, I have been a fan of his re-

enter life, so now I have one less reason to pick up the sports section every morning. —*Reed Gledhill*

"You can't help but admire the man, as a person first, and then, of course, as the greatest player ever."  
—Rangers forward Adam Graves

"I think Wayne, in the long term, is going to be considered the greatest athlete of all time, transcending all sports."

—Former Oilers defenseman Andy Murray

1. 1990 2000

## THE WORD ON WAYNE

"We know he was a good player, but we didn't know he was that good. We'd score five goals and he'd get four goals and one assist. We'd

scores eight goals and he'd score seven and set up the other one. That's how dominant he was."

—Angelo Bumbacco, former general manager of the Sox  
Greyhounds in South St.

"I remember when he got

off that little jet I sent to get him. Here's this skinny little kid with peach fuzz. I thought, 'My God, I need \$250,000 for

—former Edison-on-Oilers  
owner Peter Poolington

"It's a personal  
been a tough few  
of the reasons I t

lux mind and sees the world as the rest of us," in Sather, former Del-

—New York Times  
John Muckler

intensity level were so other than anyone I or seen. He was just a

back has also benefited him and he has lost weight. Life is good.

oldest memory of  
is undoubtedly the  
Cup. Practising with  
players alongside  
putting up 350 po  
is just not happen  
—former Detroit  
aside. Good thing

of six weeks was the point in my career. He told me how to win, and for me, how to lose. It was a great thing. I was playing with Greda, and we were kids in the

er Pittsburgh Penguins  
er Mario Lemieux

years in Edmonton, and has stayed Edmonton, willing to American actress Janet Jones was the shell of royalty. What Gretzky didn't know was that the Official owner, Peter Poddighe, was already in his other business and was getting ready to cash in his most valuable asset. On Aug. 9, 1984, only 25 days after the Gretzky-Jones wedding, Poddighe's attorney shipped his car to the Los Angeles Kings for \$15 million (\$1.5) in cash.

There were other players involved in the deal—there is look like a car, but Gretzky must have said and still refers to being "sold" rather than traded. He felt betrayed and so did Edmontonians, who cared at Poddighe for dispatching their pride and joy—the man who put Edmonton on the international map—down to the States. The deal made Gretzky wary of the business of hockey, and he decided to leave. The Great One made back a bit in Hollywood, bought owner Bruce McNabb out of money and was later convicted of fraud and sent to jail for four years. Subsequent Kings owners had money problems, too, and Gretzky grew tired of the corporate instability that undercut the quality of the team. In 1990, he asked for a trade and was dealt to St. Louis, where he was widely expected to win the 1992 great season. When St. Louis opted to re-sign him that off-season, Gretzky joined the Rangers, a war zone he left his last three seasons.

With age and without much of a supporting cast, Gretzky experienced lean times in New York. When, Team Canada failed to win the 1996 World Cup on home ice, the 1996 Olympic take in the village was not as good as the 1992 great season, and his support system reflected the feelings of his country. But part of what made Gretzky such a compelling leader was his great perspective. No one took the Nagavikian harder than he did, but he was not about to let it ruin his Olympic experience. Following the last game, Gretzky returned to the village and said he was going to be a great player, awarded in the League Speed Skating Canada Le May Day came in about the same time, and the rivalry watching Gretzky actually turn the record around. "Come on, guys," he barked. "It's not as if that we can't go have a beer." So they all did.

In all the excitement, right there in front of hundreds of TV screens, reporters and hockey players, Trevor Gretzky, age 6, faded his arms and rested his head on the table in front of him. Understandable, really. The kid was up past midnight the night before, getting with his mom, his 10-year-old sister Patricia and his brother Tim, 13, in Ottawa to see his father's last game in person before they all broke back to New York. There he said the family has to sit on a Madison Square Garden stage in front of all these media people so his dad can explain why he decided to retire. The upshot was that dad, who used to go to the rink every day, was going to spend more time at home, with mom and the kids. Trevor continued his retirement well. In fact, he fell asleep, which didn't escape dad's attention. "This guy," said Wayne Gretzky, patting his son in the cheek, "wasn't as interested as his own father."

How appropriate. While previous seasons defined Gretzky as the game's greatest player ever and the most important athlete in the history of sports, little Trevor did what Gretzky's family has always



At Toronto's Hockey Hall of Fame with some of his hardware: setting the standard

## ALL THAT GLITTERS

Wayne Gretzky played 20 years in the NHL, for four different teams. He led them to the playoffs 16 times, won four Stanley Cups (all with the Edmonton Oilers) and skated in 16 all-star games. He holds or shares 61 league records—40 for the regular season, 15 for the playoffs and six for the all-stars. Among his accomplishments:

### AWARDS

**Hart Trophy** as league's most valuable player, 9 times

**Art Ross Trophy** as highest scorer, 10 times

**Lester B. Pearson Award** as outstanding player, 6 times

**Lady Byng Trophy** as most gentlemanly player, 4 times

**Conn Smythe Trophy** as most valuable player in the playoffs, 2 times

### REGULAR SEASON RECORDS

**MOST POINTS: 2,856** (second, Gordon Howe, 1,850)

**GOALS: 894** (second, Howe, 801)

**ASSISTS: 1,962** (second, Paul Coffey, 1,102)

**POINTS IN A SEASON: 215** in 1985-1986 (first, Mario Lemieux, 129, in 1988-1989)

done in his otherworldly hockey career—bring him back to Earth. His father, in fact, was the first to denounce the theory that Gretzky could not be replaced. "When Gordie Howe retired, everyone said, 'What is going to happen when Gordie is gone?'" Walter said last week. "Succession took Gordie's place, and when Wayne came, there will be others that will step in. It's such a great game."

Oilers' need to be convinced. He may not be joining with a directly won championship, as Michael Jordan did last year in basketball, but Gretzky is enforcing his status while still, undeniably, the most important player in hockey. "It's a big blow to the game," says Dick Irvin,

### GOALS IN A SEASON: 92

(first, Lemieux, 85, 1988-1989)

**ASSISTS IN A SEASON: 143** in 1985-1986 (first, Gretzky and Lemieux, tied at 124 in 1988-1989)

**MOST 50-OR-MORE GOAL SEASONS: 9** (tied with Mike Bossy)

**MOST 40-OR-MORE GOAL SEASONS: 5** (tied with Bossy)

### PLAYOFF RECORDS

**MOST CAREER POINTS: 382** (second, Mike Bossy, 265)

**GOALS: 132** (Lemieux, 104)

**ASSISTS: 260** (Lemieux, 188)

### ALL-STAR GAME RECORDS

**MOST CAREER POINTS: 26** (second, Lemieux, 22)

**GOALS: 33** (second, Lemieux, 11)

**ASSISTS: 12** (tied with four players)



STANLEY CUP

Gretzky knows he's 'going to miss every single part of the game. But life goes on.'

the respected *Hockey Night* in Canada broadcaster. "These people at NHL headquarters are saying their thanks. We're in trouble—who is going to take his place? There isn't anyone."

Even his agent, Gretzky's father, the NHL, is at most complex than his own. He was, largely because professional sports are rarely 48-hour businesses now than they were even 15 years ago. Gretzky became a marketing vehicle for his sponsors' products, for league visibility and expansion, and for TV ratings. The NHL, that he joined in 1979 was poorly managed, had no U.S. network TV contract and had low prospects for growth. Since then, the league has expanded from 21 to 27 teams, and league officials attribute much of that to Gretzky's impact—the success of the Los Angeles Kings and the subsequent profile it gave the game. Entertainment giants like Disney and Blockbuster suddenly wanted to play on teams in Anaheim, Calif., and Milwaukee, respectively were born. That's not a small part to Gretzky, the NHL, under new management, could be rich. "The coolest game on earth" without thinking. Spending of Gretzky's retirement, NHL commissioner Gary Bettman said, "We always knew that we would have to deal with this day. We just hoped it wouldn't be this soon."

Gretzky's remarkable club has helped sponsors too. Directed by his longtime agent, Michael Barnett, he saw his office income begin to rival the \$4.5 million (\$1.5) a year he was getting in Los Angeles life has helped sell jeans, cars, clothing and, of course, hockey equipment. His first-ever endorsement, in fact, was with Titan Hockey sticks initially for \$5,000 a year and all the lumber he could buy. When he first started using the sticks, the Titan-Hockey company was No. 15 in the North American market. When Gretzky took another break in 1989, Titan was No. 1 in the world and had built a massive manufacturing plant in Covington, La. "Wayne was responsible for us building that factory in Canada," said Bob Leeder, sales director for Titan. "He made Titan hockey sticks."

"What will Gretzky do now?" If he knows, he's not saying. "First and foremost, I want to give the fans a big thank you for their love to give back," he says. "We can doubt he will. 'You can't understand how important his family is to him,'" says insurance agent Adam Graves. "He always had his hands at the practice rink, or wherever he was going." But experts who consult with athletes say the first year

after retirement is difficult. The sport provided the rhythm in Gretzky's life, has days structured by practices, races and games. His years reduced to two seasons—hockey and summer. He thrived on that rhythm, and now he must live by a different beat. "I'm not too concerned about that," he said. "I have a tremendous family, and they will keep me busy."

He is not leaving for such. A conversation recently, his brother, says, "I'll stay in his career, enough to consider an ownership position with a team, if he wanted." "I made more money than I ever wanted," he said, "but I know I earned it, and I know I made money for some other people, too." Barnett said last week that when rumors of Gretzky's departure first surfaced, even one of his current sponsors called to ask if the stories were true. "To be sure," Barnett said, "they all said they wanted to keep the association they have with him."

Gretzky will someday be open to business proposals that might lead to a second career or a new position in hockey, but not now and not for a long time. "I'll be in the game a year before I decide on anything," he said.

In the interim, he said, Janet will decide where they will live. They have been renting a \$11,000-a-month (U.S.) apartment in New York and are comfortable living there, but they still have their home near Los Angeles. Gretzky will change? His contract/retirement will allow him to work in the week leading to his retirement announcement, the only restriction is to avoid Mark D'Amico, who won both the 1988 Masters and Brier Cups. Gretzky offered his services as a partner in upcoming celebrity events. That meant he will almost certainly take part in next year's PGA Tour stop at Pebble Beach, Calif., a midweek pro-am tournament that regularly attracts big-name actors and athletes to play alongside touring pros.

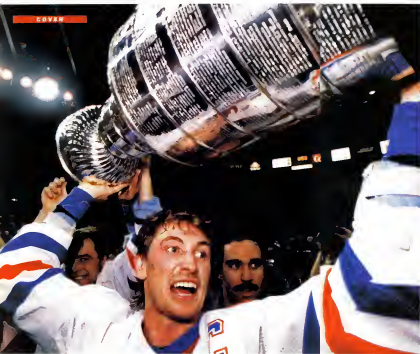
In the end, it was the effort to make it to Wayne Gretzky that prompted him to retire. Despite an off season, Gretzky remains one of the league's elite players and could certainly play effectively for another couple of seasons. But he is older than the kid, great Joe DiMaggio, who once said that he had to play his last baseball every day because someone might be watching him for the first time. Over the past few months, Gretzky began to feel that he could perform at an acceptable level for another 10 years or more. And rather than slip below his own remarkable standards, he decided to go.

But he will not disappear. He has already committed to being involved in a second season of the Canadian hockey team, August, and he will certainly gain immediate action into the Hockey Hall of Fame. Perhaps these occasions will allow more Canadians a chance to add their voices to the voices he inspired in Ottawa, which for now will have to serve as Canada's proxy. It hardly seems to matter if the United States is a big state, but in Canada he has never so much more. He was the greatest player in the game. Canadians care about most, but he was also Wayne Gretzky from Brampton, a regular guy who happened to cross riches and fame without forsaking family or roots. He was the best player in hockey for ever known, but he rarely displayed arrogance or conceit. And going into last Stanley's final game, when he saw the effect of his announcement on his fans' emotions, he said, "I'm going to be a good person. I'm going to be a happy for him," deliciousness from Gretzky said gloriously. "But it's hard for us not to feel sad."

Some proud Canadians ☐



# The Best in the World



How the kid from Brantford grew up to be the biggest star we had

■ As an eleven-year-old with odd lines at a 1972 sports dinner, holding the Stanley Cup as an older in 1987, breasting the zone

Jan. 25, 1988

Writer and broadcaster Peter Gzowski showed Wayne Gretzky's Edmonton Oilers for the 1987-1988 season, producing the book *The Game of Our Lives*. He wrote about Gretzky again in this article for *Maclean's*, which originally ran in 1988 and was reprinted in last year's compilation of the magazine's finest hockey writing, *Canada on Ice: 50 Years of Great Hockey*.

BY PETER GZOWSKI

**Y**ou can play it over and over in your mind's eye, and it is still just as pretty as it was last September. With a meaner and a half left on the clock, the Canadians line up for what could be the final score of the series. They are deep in their own end, tied 5-5, and the crowd in Copps Coliseum in Hamilton is thrashing. Gretzky counts into the red circle, but when the Russians send out their fastest specialist, he gives way to Dale Hawerchuk of the Winnipeg Jets and takes up a position on the far reaches of the right wing, like a sleeper in the old dooball play. The other Canadian skaters—Paul Coffey on the left, Hawerchuk, Larry Murphy and Mario Lemieux—are strung out in a single rank. The Russians are set three and two.

Hawerchuk was the scorer. Lemieux, jockeying from his position on the right and slips the puck outward and towards the boards at the left. Most likely, Gretzky has left his sleeper's position and crossed the ice. As Lemieux lifts his eyes, he sees the Swedish 99 ahead of the play, skating along the boards. He shovels the puck forward. Gretzky scoops it up in full flight and heads across center.

New Larry Murphy breaks across on Gretzky's right. As they cross the blue line, they are two on one against a retreating Soviet defenseman. For an instant, it looks as if the moment has passed—and if the rush has been deflected and the Soviets, flying back into their own zone, will have a chance to regroup. Gretzky veers left, still carrying the puck. The defenseman, now sure Murphy's

momentum has carried him past the point where he can receive a pass, flings himself to the right.

And now comes the moment of magic. Gretzky gently shifts his back into what at first appears to be the open ice behind the play. But only at first. Suddenly, there is Marie Lemieux, now in full control of his body and skating at full steam into the Soviet zone. The puck clicks noisily onto his stick. He glances, aims, cocks the trigger and fires a classically perfect wrist shot into the top right corner of the net, almost as if the scouting reports have suggested, high on Sergei Mykhajev's glow stick. Press release! In the glow of the goal judge's light, four seconds have elapsed. The Canadians, for the time being at least, are back on top of the hockey world. In the year Wayne Gretzky turned 31—he was born on January of 1961—his father, Walter, made a risk in their backyard in Bramford, Ont. All through

Wayne's childhood, the risk was a passion for both of them. In the daytime, the boy would skate on it and play hockey with the sticks Walter used to skate down for him. In the evenings, they would work together on the drills Walter had worked out. Wayne skated through net works of the cans and practiced leveling over sticks. Walter would water the risk every night using a lawn sprinkler, until the year his wife, Phyllis, refused to go to the hardware store to buy a replacement for the one that had broken. "They will think I'm crazy," Phyllis said, "buying a lawn sprinkler in February."

Wayne started in organized hockey when he was 6, and Walter was his first coach. Walter had his own drills there, too. He would shoot the puck into a corner, for instance, and tell the kids to chase it. When they charged fearfully into the corner, he would yell, "No, no." "Wait for it to come round," he would say. "Don't go



WAYNE GRETZKY



■ The royal marriage to actress Janet Jones in Edmonton in 1988; with coach Glen Sather (right) in 1996, before the World Cup of Hockey final in Montreal; with Oilers owner Peter Pocklington (below) in 1983; he was most comfortable talking hockey



That Country in the Morning, the CBC Radio program I was hosting at the time. He was already, if you remember, quite a celebrity. Much later I came to know a couple of young men who had played against him and they told me that they thought he was a little spoiled, set apart. But I liked him. He knew he was good, all right, but to my eyes at least, it hadn't gone to his head. He was polite and rather nervous. He had a kind of barky toothed look, partly from the three teeth that had had to be pegged into his mouth to replace those he'd broken on the hockey stick. I remember asking him if he thought he'd ever make \$100,000 a year playing hockey, and he just laughed.

In the summer of 1980, I decided to write a book about hockey. Although I hadn't figured out what shape to impose on it, I was toying with the idea of following one NHL team through a season. I called Wayne, who was just coming into his own as the dominant player of his time—he had tied with Marcel Dionne for the scoring lead in the season before—and we arranged to play golf. He suggested that I choose the Edmonton Oilers. The result was what I called *The Game of Our Lives*. But most people who mention my treatise on hockey just describe it as "your book about Gretzky."

I know why, of course. He is hockey now. Although virtually every age of the game

■ Fixating with the New York Islanders' Denis Potvin in 1988; as a Bramford boy, I learned all through his childhood, the backyard risk was a passion for both Wayne and his father, Walter



PHOTOGRAPH BY PHILIP HARRIS

where it is—go where it's going to be. Anticipate, anticipate." Watching Gretzky appear so quickly in front of Lemieux last fall, you could think about that.

The year Wayne turned 8, he scored 166 goals in 48 games. When he was 13 and stood four feet, four inches, he scored 378 in 66 games. I met him when he was 14. He had scored 365 goals by then. He came into

has had its pre-eminent players—Moran, Richard, Howe, Hull, Orr—no one has ever transcended it as he has. An American might say that once used to beat hockey with little more reverence as than stereotyping; this called him the "greatest athlete in the world." A newspaper piece I read last weekend on the news of his engagement made reference to Charles and Di. The little kid from Lacrosse is now the biggest star we have.

We spent a lot of time together in the season I followed the Oilers and, I'd like to think, because of this. Then there, though, it was hard to get time alone with him, away from the press and other hangers-on. I tried to wonder at his patience. Everyone he talked to—including me, of course—wanted something from him, in best he could, he tried to give it.

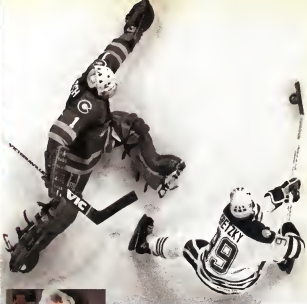
He was always most comfortable talking hockey. He didn't read much about anything else, and on the rare evenings he had to watch television, he was happy with *The Love Boat*. But on the game, he was an encyclopedist—and never always serious. Though our relationship was an easy one, involving much banter, I could never trust him about his accidental lapses on the ice: the missed breakaways or the fast breaks. The best would have not, as I am sure you have seen if after a referee's call against him or after his team goes down a goal.

At one point in the season, I left the team and spent some time among academics, trying to figure out what gifts Wayne had that so set him apart from all the other boys who had started playing as he had and who at last seemed to have similar physical gifts. When I returned with the theory I eventually expounded in the book, which involved a lot of phrases like "short- and long-term memory" and "chunks of information," and drew analogies from everything from chess to jazz piano, he understood it instantly, not used to enjoy going over topics of his goals with me and always how it applied. I thought of those days again, too, when I contemplated his path to Lacrosse, for essentially any theory holds that where lesser players see the positions of other individuals in a game, Wayne sees situations. In reaction to any particular pattern of play, he simply summons up one of the chunks of information he has stored in his long-term memory, without having to go through the process of rational thought—having taken the pass from Lemieux behind him, he knew without thinking where Lemieux would next emerge.

I don't see him much these days. The television where I live shows too many live interesting games than the Oilers, and with the hockey book behind me, I have returned to broadcasting and other interests. When I do call him, I am embarrassed to say, it is almost always because I, too, want something from him—an interview for the radio, an appearance at some event. When he can, still, he accommodates me, and it impresses me, as much now as it did in 1974, how little he has let his fame go to his head. □



■ Raising the Canada Cup after beating the Russians in Hamilton in 1987; posing with actor Michael J. Fox and Los Angeles Kings owner Bruce McNell in 1988 (below) among mementos and gifts that set him apart from other players



■ Sewing on Colorado grade Chris Renshaw showing off his Order of Canada in Ottawa in 1988 (left); wearing only hockey in the Oilers dressing room (far left); for all his success and celebrity, it is remarkable how little he has let fame go to his head



The Parrotts:  
at long last,  
a conviction

# A BITTER VICTORY

BY PATRICIA CHISHOLM AND JOHN NICOL

**T**he porch at Peter and Lesley Parrott's home in west of Toronto overlooks rolling hills, a lawn of scattered daffodils and a heart-shaped flower bed adorned by a weeping crab-apple tree. The tree was planted on Sept. 25, 1985—what would have been their daughter Alison's 21st birthday. Nearby, a white spruce marks her birth, and another tree the anniversary of her brutal murder on July 25, 1986, when she was only 11. "A very telling thing for me, in terms of healing, is that I couldn't stand spring," said Lesley, as chrysanthemums and lilies bloomed among the bluebells and crocuses. "It was like a knife going through my heart—all the life coming back. But when we started gardening, my attitude changed."

Last week, the Parrotts took refuge at the country home they often visited with their daughter. They had just been compelled to relive the horror of their daughter's death, sitting through the month-long trial of her killer, accused by a jury deliberation that stretched over six long days. Francis Carl Roy, 41, was finally sentenced to life in

prison for viciously raping and strangling the child, but not before a furious debate erupted over legal issues in the case. After the six men and six women were sequestered, it was learned that a wide range of secondary relevant evidence was kept from them, most notably Roy's two prior convictions for rape.

## A 1986 murder case ignites a legal furor

Both of these crimes involved teenagers lured away from public places by plausible stories, as Alison was. Both were horrifyingly cruel and took place in wooded areas. Alison's body was found in a wet-land Toronto park. But Justice David Watt, one of Canada's most respected murder trial judges, ruled that the jury was not permitted to hear about the prior convictions under a 1988 Supreme Court of Canada deci-

sion, judges have the discretion to exclude such evidence if it would prejudice the accused's right to a fair trial. The outcry grew so intense that Justice Minister Anne McLellan announced that her department will consider taking steps to change the law.

The Parrotts are adamant that the jury should have been made aware of the convictions, as well as other excluded evidence. In a joint statement to a crush of reporters after Roy's trial, Lesley, an advertising executive, and her husband, Peter, a civil engineer, questioned the decisions that prevented the jury from hearing about "actively and knowingly" similar crimes previously committed by Roy. They also emphasized that Roy was out on parole when he attacked Alison, and slammed the system that failed to protect her. "There may be some good answers, but I would really ask the public and media to re-examine our laws and the balance of how those are interpreted," Lesley Parrott said. The self-possession that allowed her to deliver the compelling speech, she later told *Maclean's*, comes from being the daughter of a Presbyterian minister and the mother of a daughter lost

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## CANADA

to tragedy. "We always understood that when he had to speak—since Alison was married to—we were, juries came through that is bigger than me," she said.

The Parents' plea for change was only the most poignant example of the widespread outrage over the case. Almost everywhere, from newspaper columns to schoolyards, Canadians questioned the fact that the public had a more complete picture of the evidence than those charged with the onerous duty of determining Roy's fate. Commentators asked why, when juries are treated with such a huge responsibility, are they not also treated with the same information available to the police, the Crown, the defence counsel, the judge—even the media?

Behind legal experts' supported Justice David Watt's decision to exclude the evidence, as well as other evidence deemed prejudicial to Roy. In fact, some of them said, the passion aroused by the case—what Toronto defence counsel Alan Gold, headed the Criminal Lawyers' Association



Alison Farrow, mother of the victim, looking at evidence placed before the jury.

called "Snyder"—were simply evidence of the need for the well-established rule giving a judge discretion to exclude such evidence. "When feelings run strong, that's exactly when reasonable people should get a grip on themselves," Gold said.

Maybe so, but many Canadians counter that the law excluding such evidence simply runs counter to common sense, particularly as it was applied in the Parrott case. Although DNA evidence incontrovertibly placed Al at the scene—seven on-screen stills taken from Alison's ripped visage was found to be his—Roy claimed that he had happened upon her dead body in the Toronto park while out running and inserted a finger inside her. There was residual nerve on his finger, he said, because he had masturbated that morning. The Crown called that explanation preposterous, but Roy's contention that he never saw Alison when she was alive was bolstered by the testimony of three eyewitnesses who said they had seen Alison with a man the morning she disappeared—and that he was white (Roy is aboriginal).

Given that explanation—which, taking into account the length of the deliberation, may have raised the possibility of a reasonable doubt in at least one juror's mind—the evidence of prior news was relevant information that should have been heard by the jury, many concluded. Some observers also

said it would have provided a counterbalance to one of the defence's main arguments: that Roy was not too busy at work to have executed the crime. So astounding was the exclusion that one of Roy's victims—whose testimony about the obvious pleasure Roy took in creating pain when he raped her in 1980 was presented at his preliminary hearing—moved her sight to privacy as the deliberations dragged on. "Just chair-smoking and screaming the letters for me," Roy's sister, 38, told Maclean's from her home in New Zealand. "That's when I started to get really angry. Surely if a jury is given the huge responsibility of deciding someone's life, they are intelligent enough to weigh all of the evidence." Sooner, with her husband's approval, she decided with her husband to move from Toronto after they were born because New Zealand, she felt, was safer.

But what may seem to be a highly artificial rule is a well-established practice in Canadian criminal courts. The law has existed in its present form since 1988, when the Supreme Court of Canada ruled in a murder case argued after the accused, Lawrence Carbert, that if evidence of a prior conviction would do more to prejudice an accused's right to a fair trial than provide evidence of guilt or innocence, the trial judge has the discretion to exclude such evidence. The danger behind guarding against, criminal lawyers

said, is that a jury may either jump to the conclusion that the accused has committed a similar crime, or that he is such a repulsive character that he should be punished whether guilty or not. (A criminal record may be considered if it is found to be what lawyers call similar evidence: when the details of a prior crime are so strikingly similar to the crime being tried, that they amount to a link, or signature, the evidence is likely to be admitted. The Crown's attempt to introduce the prior convictions under this exception failed.) "I completely understand people's reaction to this law," says Honour Foster, associate dean at the faculty of law, University of Victoria. "But it is not a silly or ridiculous law. The judge is given the discretion to decide whether or not the evidence will only have the effect of adding suspicion and distracting the jury from the job of analyzing the evidence." Added Foster, "I do not forget the three M's—Munro, Milgaard and Marshall"—referring to Canadian

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## CANADA

cases in which the accused were falsely convicted of murder.

But even some criminal law experts who support the law say that it is elitist, and assumes parties lack the intellectual skills to weigh evidence and the emotional control to keep their passions to check. A few go even further and condemn the law outright. Michael Mandel, professor of criminal law at York University's Osgoode Hall Law School, says that courts should stop trying cases like "his or hers" and start dealing with more information. "Every human being on the planet except defence lawyers thinks this was relevant information to know," says Mandel of the Roy trial. "I wouldn't let such evidence in in every case, because it might not be relevant, but in this case, the evidence was so powerful."

A range of other evidence was also kept from the jury, including much of the police work that went into solving the case. And in some instances, it revealed that the Parrots were denied to visit much longer than many have been necessary to find out who killed their daughter. To be sure, the case was not an easy one. On the morning she died, Alison received a phone call from a man pretending to be a photographer. He asked if she would meet him outside Varsity Stadium, near subway stops from her house, for a photo session with other young athletes. Because she was told Alison would be given a speech, Lesley Parrott gave her a speech. Riotous, bruised body, curled in the fetal position, was found two days later. An autopsy revealed that she had been bound, gagged and raped while alive.

Police initially interviewed more than 10,000 people who thought they might have seen Alison. They also questioned dozens of potential suspects, including Roy. He came to their attention partly because he worked at the same facility used by the truck club Alison belonged to, and partly because of his criminal record. But the police bought his story—that he was running at almost the time Alison went missing and later went to a bar with a friend—and he was quickly cleared. After that, the trial went cold until 1989, when two Vancouver police officers arrested a man for standing a block of cheese. The man became an informant who told constables Doug Feli and Mack Wolthers that Roy, who moved to Vancouver in 1988, should be a suspect in the slayings of pro-

stitutes in Vancouver's Mount Pleasant area that year. The source said Roy was seen emerging from bushes with a girlfriend, and thought he had hidden something in the shrubbery. "Under a rock I found a bag knife and an inkless rape, underneath my wife," Wolthers told McLeod. "We called in the bushes but the information, from two guys with five years on the job, seemed to be unfetched. It wasn't going to be pursued. It was extremely frustrating."

Still, the two officers didn't let the case rest. In 1990, they gave their information to the Christiane Wozeny, a Vancouver-based RCMP corporal who was running VICLAS, the new database designed to solve cases by finding similar patterns in apparently unrelated crimes. Wozeny eventually got the personal attention of Vic Mitnenski, a detective in Toronto's homicide section. Mitnenski assigned two officers to tail Roy, who had moved back to the city in 1991. They followed him into two Toronto bars and collected his used cigarette butts. DNA samples from saliva on the butts matched the sample found inside Alison, leading to Roy's arrest in July, 1996. Only now are police in British Columbia developing DNA samples from the randomized providers to see if Roy can be connected to the cases.

The Parrots, who also have a 21-year-old son, do not believe in capital punishment. In fact, Roy attended a 1997 rally during which Lesley gave a speech on the topic. But she now feels there are more important issues to be addressed, such as when the justice and parole systems should deal with repeat sexual offenders. "It's not treated seriously enough by judges, by our laws, by society at large," she says. "Crimes of property are treated much more seriously. It's ridiculous."

If her daughter's murder case results in changes, especially in the rules of evidence, Lesley Parrott would feel "immense gratification that Alison's death hasn't gone unnoticed, that she can make a difference," she says. "She would have been very outgoing, a very strong, determined person. Her spirit was alive." Whatever changes legislators might make, Parrott hopes it is done "carefully, fully and thoughtfully" to rebalance the scales of justice, to find the type of equilibrium she and her husband experience by patting around the garden—where their daughter's spirit seems to live on in the fresh green buds on the trees. □



Roy, the jury was not told of her prior convictions for rape

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### Vancouver conference features the latest in wireless communications technology

More than any other technology, electronic communications are shrinking the world.

Telephones, fax machines, e-mail, pagers and two-way radios let people who are widely separated by distance share ideas and information. Ironically, these very tools can tie us down to one place, whether we are surfing the Web from our desktop or feeding pages into a fax machine.

But more and more Canadians are cutting the communications cord.

"Wireless is the communications medium of the next century," says Roger Porter, president of the Canadian Wireless

Telecommunications Association (CWTA), an Ottawa-based association of wireless communications providers and equipment suppliers.

"Everything we do today with wires, we're going to be doing wirelessly."

The most visible manifestation of the move to wireless is the huge popularity of mobile phones. In 1998,

3.1 million people bought mobile phones says John Phillips, chairman of CWTA and vice-president, carrier relations, for Pickering, Ont.-based Clearnet Communications Inc., one of Canada's four mobile phone service providers. "Over five million Canadians—17 per cent of the Canadian population—own wireless phones," Phillips says. "I expect that to double in the next five to six years to the point where many people will rely on wireless as their principal voice phone."

But, there is a lot more to the wireless revolution than the familiar mobile phones. A new type of satellite phone lets people in remote or underserved regions place and receive phone calls using light, com-

part, handsets. "Satellite phones provide anywhere communications," Phillips says. "They're a natural extension to ground-based systems."

Meanwhile, Canada's four mobile phone carriers are introducing new data services. Some will let you get stock quotes or weather updates on your mobile phone. Others will let you exchange text messages with co-workers. New wireless point-of-sale services will let consumers pay for delivery services with their debit cards, instead of fumbling around for cash.

These mobile data services use existing so-called second-generation (2G) technology. Third-generation (3G) wireless phones, which will appear around 2004, will provide

**"Over five million Canadians—17 per cent of the Canadian population—own wireless phones."**



**Wireless** Canadians are about eight million wireless devices as a daily basis, including 5.1 million wireless phones, more than 1.5 million pagers, one million mobile radios, 10,000 mobile satellite phones and 10,000 mobile data units. Source: CWTA

much faster data rates, so that users can send and receive pictures and video, as well as text and voice. "Someone sitting in the airport will be able to see her daughter at home," Porter says.

Mobile radio technology is now undergoing a transition from analog to digital technology. New public mobile radio networks let

companies monitor their fleets and inventory remotely. They also help companies improve service and make efficient use of their drivers.

For business, one of the most exciting emerging technologies is broadband wireless data. Two companies will launch broadband wireless data services this year, and Industry Canada is inviting bids from other companies who want to enter this market. With these new services, Canadian businesses will have more choice when they are shopping for state-of-the-

# Wireless It's Now Be World Communications

ent high-speed data and voice communications. Ultimately, these broadband wireless services will increase competition in the residential market as well.

All these emerging technologies will be highlighted at the Canadian Wireless 1999 trade show and conference, June 1 to 3 in Vancouver. The trade show will feature well over 120 exhibitors, including equipment manufacturers (Andrew Corp., Cico, Ericsson, Hewlett-Packard, Lucent, Motorola, Newbridge Networks, Nokia, Nortel Networks,

Qualcomm, Panasonic and many others), service providers (Clearnet, Microtel, Rogers Cable) and satellite mobile phone providers (Globalstar, ICO Global). Communications and Indian, government bodies (Industry Canada), plus resellers and systems integrators, mobile radio suppliers and specialty equipment suppliers. In addition, there is a vigorous conference program (see box below).

In the past, Canadian Wireless has attracted most of its attendees from within the industry. That is changing,

says Robert Watson, president of VEC Connexus and chairman of the Canadian Wireless 1999 Conference. He expects that half of the 6,500 visitors anticipated for this year's show will be from outside the industry—people looking for ways to enhance "the companies' communications systems. Who should attend Canadian Wireless 1999? "Anybody who wants to find out about commercial solutions," Porter says. "It offers a glimpse of the future and business solutions that are here now."

## What's on at Canadian Wireless 1999

### Monday, June 1 Grand Opening, 8 a.m.

**The Canadian Wireless Telecommunications Association's Annual State-of-the-Industry Forum** Joining CWTVA President Roger Porter are Charles Hoffman, president and CEO of Rogers Cable, George Goo, president and CEO of Clearnet Communications, André Tremblay, president and CEO of Microtel Telecom and Harry Thudenberg, president and CEO of BCI Telus Mobility.



### Tuesday, June 2 Supersession I, 8:30 a.m. Broadband Wireless— the New Frontier

Special guests explore the state of broadband wireless technology. Joining CWTVA president Roger Porter are Ed Caswell, president and CEO, Bosch Telecom; Douglas Smith, chief operating officer, broadband wireless access, Nortel Networks; Larry Schwirtz, general manager, wireless broadband networks, Lucent Technologies; Bernard Henikovich, vice-president, wireless networks, Newbridge Networks. Introduction by Martin Gagger, chairman of ArtyCom.

### Supersession II, 2:00 p.m. Broadband in Canada

Key players in Canada's fledgling wireless broadband industry join CWTVA president Roger Porter for a state-of-the-business session. The panel includes Robert Watson, president and CEO, VEC Connexus; Thomas Bennett, president and CEO, Maxlink Communications; Joe

Church, president and CEO, Wipro; and Paul Lemmens, executive vice-president and CEO, Look Communications. Introduction by Jay Kitchin, president and CEO of PCA.

**Plus:** Sessions on using wireless for the last mile, third-generation (3G) mobile, broadband wireless technology and mobile radio.

### Wednesday, June 3 Supersession III, 8:30 a.m. The Wireless Millennium

A discussion of the newest developments in wireless communications with Ed Stajano, president and CEO, Indium LLC; Mike Lazaridis, president and co-CEO, Research In Motion; Jay Sheth, executive director, Orliga; Kateri Tyack, chairman, Satellite.com (Ortel); and Brian Barry, president and CEO, Ericsson Canada. Introduction by Dr. Paul E. Jacobs, president, Qualcomm Consumer Products.

**Plus:** Sessions on mobile satellite services, mobile radio data applications, wireless-related health issues and regulatory issues facing the mobile radio industry.



# Wireless It's Now Be World Communications

## To the Ends of the Earth New satellite phone services mean you never have to be out of touch

Following the launch of the world's first global satellite telephone service last November, phone service is available almost everywhere on the planet. The Indium system uses 66 interconnected satellites orbiting 780 km above the earth, "Indium is truly global," comments Maurice Rompré, president of Indium Canada Communications Inc. in Montreal. "There is no square centimetre of the earth that doesn't get covered. A Coast Guard vessel in the Arctic Ocean can get service."

Because Indium uses low-earth-orbiting (LEO) satellites, power requirements are relatively small, which means handsets can be small as well. An Indium phone weighs just over 14 ounces. And the large number of satellites means that you don't have to travel long distances to get service, as users of older satellite-phone systems do. An Indium phone costs \$3,095.

Indium is targeting industries, such as mining, forestry and oil and gas, which operate in remote areas. "Canada is a great market for a system like ours," Rompré says. "It's like China and India in that there are large areas where there isn't much wireless or wireline coverage."

Government contractors present Indium from operating in a few countries. These include countries such as Vietnam and Cuba covered by U.S. trade embargoes, as well as some countries concerned that revenues for their local phone systems would be reduced by the use of satellite phones. "Our mission is to provide call time to anybody, anytime," he says. "We are not there



"Canada is a great market for a system like ours ... it's like China and India in that there are large areas where there isn't much wireless or wireline coverage."

yet. But I expect that by the end of the year, we'll cover 95 per cent of the world's population."

Another company, MesaSauga, Ont.-based Globalstar Canada, plans to launch a LEO service in the fourth quarter of 1999. Handsets, which weigh 11.5 ounces, will be available for \$2,500, says General Manager Peter White.

Like Rompré, White thinks LEO services are a natural for resource industries, as well as for government users in such areas as defence and public safety. "There's a lot of interest in the issue and outdoor community," he adds. "For example, operations of fly-in hunting and fishing lodges." The technology can also be used to deliver public telephone service to hard-to-reach areas, either through a pay phone or a fixed phone with trunk lines that go out to subscribers.

Unlike Indium, which has global coverage, Globalstar does not reach beyond 70 degrees north and south latitude. Still, coverage reaches far enough north to cover half of Terrebonne. White points out. He says Globalstar trades off global coverage for improved service levels.

"Our service is optimized for multiple satellite coverage," White explains. Indium and Globalstar phones will work in cellular mode when they are being used in areas with cellular coverage. With cellular, costs are significantly lower than satellite service. Both companies offer paging as well as voice services.

On Indium, calls are passed from satellite to satellite until they reach the Indium facility closest to the call recipient, after which they travel over terrestrial networks.

Globalstar uses a "tent-pole" design in which calls are sent to the satellite, then down to the Globalstar facility closest to the caller, after which they



### Wireless Fact

On average, Canadians use their wireless phones approximately 175 minutes per month. This compares to 140 minutes in Germany and 130 minutes in the U.S. and the U.S.

Canadians place more than 5,000 calls a day to 911 from their mobile phones. By 2005, 50 per cent of all calls in the world will be wireless. Source: CRTC



Phillips, chairman of the CWTVA and vice-president, carrier relations, of Clearnet; Michael Binister, assistant deputy minister for Industry Canada; and Peter Vivian, executive director, telecommunications, for the CRTC.

**Plus:** Sessions on E-911, mobile e-mail, regulatory issues and paging.



## Wireless: It's How the World Communicates

Travel over terrestrial networks. Rompre says Iridium's design means its customers will have lower costs for overseas calls than Globalstar users will have. While says the fact that Globalstar has Canadian phone numbers for inbound calls means it is less expensive for someone to place a call to a Globalstar user than to an Iridium user.

British-based ICO Global Communications is the third player in the international mobile satellite industry. Like the others, ICO will integrate mobile satellite communications capability with terrestrial networks and offer handheld mobile telephones. ICO is a commercial spin-off, created in 1995 from INMARSAT, the 61-member international treaty organization established in 1979 to provide global satellite services to the maritime community. ICO's 12-satellite constellation (10 plus two spares arrayed on two orbital planes) is expected to enter service in mid-2000 at a total cost of almost \$7 billion.



## More Than Just Talk

### Wireless communications is about a lot more than voice

For most people, wireless communications and mobile telephony mean pretty much the same thing. But Canada's mobile phone operators are all introducing new data services. Specialized companies with their own mobile data services are also springing up.

Wireless point-of-sale will be the most visible mobile data application to many Canadians. With wireless POS, merchants will not need a landline connection for debit- and credit-card transactions. Instead, transaction data will be carried over the mobile packet data networks that mobile phone companies have recently put in place. Toronto-based Rogers Canteil Inc. and the Pizza Pizza chain are conducting a mobile POS trial in the Toronto area that allows customers to pay drivers for their pizzas with their debit or credit cards.

David Neale, vice-president, new technology, for Rogers Canteil, thinks wireless POS will also prove very useful at temporary events and venues where merchants cannot get phone lines. Limousine services are also a natural market, he says. Companies that sell expensive products on a C.O.D. basis will like wireless POS because they will not have to handle cash. There is another advantage, adds Arnie Stephens, vice-president, strategy, for BCT-Telus Mobility, which is deploy-

"Most companies want to manage their assets ... but when these assets get into remote areas, they can't. Before we launched our service, companies either sent someone, or they didn't manage the asset."



#### Wireless Fact

Wireless carriers directly employ more than 13,000 Canadians. Suppliers of products and services to the industry employ another 12,800. An estimated 12,000 more direct jobs will be created in the next five years. \* The demand for highly skilled wireless communications specialists is so great, Canadian postsecondary institutions are creating programs specifically geared to the wireless industry. Source: CRTC

ing wireless POS in Western Canada. "Call set-up time is substantially less than wireline," he points out. That's important for merchants with long lines of impatient customers.

There are many applications for mobile data besides POS, Neale comments. Transportation companies can use mobile data systems and GPS (global positioning system) satellite data to track shipments and vehicles. With this information they can make sure vehicles are where they are supposed to be. Sales and service organizations can use it to get messages to field reps. The technology can also be used for teleme-



Bob Meade



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## Wireless It's How the World Communicates

try—measuring gas and water meters, pipeline flows or inventory in vending machines.

Bill Meder, president of Montreal-based Oricom Canada Inc., has an elegant phrase for wireless telemetry: “extending the reach of the enterprise.” Oricom’s remote data service, launched in November, 1996, uses a network of 28 satellites to carry information, so that it can be used in areas beyond the reach of land-based wireless networks. “Most companies want to manage their assets,” Meder says. “But when these assets get into remote areas, they can’t. Before we launched our service, companies either sent someone, or they didn’t manage the asset.”

Wireless carriers are also introducing data services to help people work together. Reger Cavel Interactive Messaging, lets users send and receive text messages and send faxes on a palm-sized device with an eight-line display and QWERTY keypad. Interactive Messaging was introduced in

wireless device called BlackBerry that allows users to access their corporate e-mail over wireless data networks. BlackBerry can also co-ordinate calendars and contact lists with office computer systems.

This summer, Montreal-based Microcell Telecom plans to introduce a mobile new information service. Subscribers will be able to configure Service.com to deliver information such as stock quotes, restaurant reviews and weather reports in their mobile phones. Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) or other portable devices. They will even be able to pre-program specific actions. For example, they will be able to configure the system to contact their brokers if a stock they are watching reaches a certain amount. And they will be able to perform transactions, such as ordering tickets. The system will also be able to send information—for example, e-mail from corporate networks to mobile workers’ portable devices. Bell Mobility already offers optional information services that

deliver financial, sports, traffic and weather info to your mobile phone. The company will launch a data service in May that will let users send and receive e-mail, maintain contact lists and calendar information, and access

corporate e-mail, calendar and contact information. They will do this using products like Innovative Global Solutions’ new NeoPoint smart phone.

As mobile data applications become more popular, the phrase “mobile phone” is becoming a misnomer, says Microsoft President André Tremblay. “It’s not a phone anymore, it’s a telecommunicator. We expect this area to grow faster than voice. We’re in the year when all the services we take for granted in the wired world become available in the wireless world.”



Wireless  
Post

Wireless phones are the fastest-growing consumer products in history. The

number of wireless phones in Canada is likely to increase between 20 to 30 per cent over the next 12 months, says ENR.

## Talk up a Storm For more and more people, mobile is becoming the primary voice medium

If you asked 100 people to name the fastest-growing consumer product in history, not many of them would guess the right answer. According to the Canadian Wireless Telecommunications Association, it’s the wireless phone. Sales of mobile phones grew more than 20 per cent in 1996, and are expected to grow by 20 to 30 per cent in 1999. At the end of 1998, 5.3 million Canadians had wireless phones.

“More people bought wireless in the last 30 months than in the first 30 years of the industry,” notes George Cope, president of Clearnet Communications Inc. of Pickering, Ont. “Last year, over one million people bought wireless for the first time. We expect 1.2 to 1.4 million people will buy wireless for the first time this year.”

Cope believes there are several factors behind the sudden surge in

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**“Mobile phone” is becoming a misnomer ... it’s not a phone anymore; it’s a telecommunicator.\***

Ontario in January and Western Canada in April. “The initial users are work groups in areas such as accounting, technology, broadcast and media,” Neale says. “Without this device, they would use phones. With this device, when a thought comes to someone’s mind, it arrives on your belt in seconds and you can fire back a response. The remarkable immediacy facilitates collaboration.”

The Interactive Pager is manufactured by Waterloo, Ont.-based Research in Motion Ltd. (RIM) in January, RIM introduced another

Wireless: It's How the World Communicates

## The Third Way

Broadband wireless providers offer an alternative to phone and cable TV companies

Canadian businesses shopping for high-speed communications services will soon have another choice: Local Multiple-Use Communications Systems (LMCS).



Robert Watson

(LMCS). Two companies have been awarded licenses to provide LMCS services: Canada, Montreal-based MaxLink.

"We will be very cost-effective, yet as reliable as a fibre network,"

Communications Inc. and Toronto-based MRC Commco. Both companies are launching their service this year. MRC Commco has started deploying its service in the Toronto area and expects to launch in

November this fall.

Instead of optical fibre, LMCS networks use very-high-frequency radio waves to deliver two-way video, private-line voice, Internet access and a host of other data services from cell sites. Customers receive these signals using small point-to-point antennas.

There will be two benefits for business customers, says Robert Watson, president and CEO of MRC Commco. "We will be very cost-effective, yet as reliable as a fibre network," he promises. How cost-effective?

Watson won't say, citing competitive reasons. However, an American LMCS provider is advertising cost advantages of 30 per cent compared with fibre networks, says Gila Green, marketing development manager, broadband wireless system, for Toronto-based Movel Networks, which supplies equipment to LMCS providers. John Williams, an account executive for Lucid



Mobile Networks, a Toronto broadband wireless solution designed to shorten today's time to market while meeting tomorrow's opportunity for growth.

Technologies Canada Inc. in Toronto, says another U.S. LMCS provider offers free voice service until the year 2000.

Even so, they all expect availability of service rather than price to be the key selling point for LMCS. "Even in Toronto, the number of buildings covered by fibre is very small," Watson says. "From each cell site, we can shoot signals four kilometres and 360 degrees. Customers don't have to be in a big office tower to get the services that

businesses of any size now require." Williams agrees that the technology will have great appeal for businesses that need rapid access to broadband services. "It's easier to put an antenna on the roof than dig a trench," he says.

Availability of LMCS-based voice services and Internet access to residential customers is "about a year away,"

Watson says. The company also expects to enter the Competitive Local Exchange Carrier marketplace with an IP (Internet Protocol) telephony offering in the future. Watson does not think business customers are quite ready to rely on LMCS providers for data links at this point.

It is not improbable that these new LMCS companies could face direct competition from phone and cable TV companies. MaxLink and MRC Commco have licenses to operate in the 24-gigahertz band this year, industry Canada will auction off spectrum in the 34- and 36-GHz bands to companies that offer broadband wireless services.

wireless. First, digital Personal Communication System (PCS) services really took flight in 1995. That meant smaller phones and longer battery life. It also enabled wireless providers to add wireless-type services such as Caller ID and Voice Messaging. Digital technology reduced the price of air time for providers, and they passed these savings on. Service providers made PCS easy to buy, offering the service through mass merchants and direct channels. Finally, they took away many early end-of-the-month surprises by offering pre-paid billing.

Buying the air time you need ahead of time is "like filling up your car with gas," Cope says. Providers are offering



George Cope

"More people bought wireless in the last 30 months than in the first 10 years of the industry,"

other attractive billing options. CleanNet's flat-rate billing for evenings and weekends makes it attractive for many people to use PCS as their primary phone, Cope says. It also makes PCS attractive in households with people who use the Internet on evenings and weekends. They can use PCS instead of putting in a second line.

Along with Caller ID, carriers' first-examining-minute free policies give subscribers more control over their mobile telephones, says Pat

Bessert, executive vice-president at Toronto-based Rogers Cable Inc. "You can just like critical calls, and send the rest to voice mail. You can call back from landline later if

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Wireless It's How the World Communicates

## A Friend in Need Emergency-assistance systems help drivers get help when they need it

If you have ever got lost on your way to an important meeting, you will appreciate a mobile assistance product that is available on many General Motors vehicles. Standard on the new Cadillac Escalade, and available as an option on 28 other GM vehicles, OnStar lets users get help by simply pushing a button on the InCall button. The service was launched in Canada in March, 1996.

Pressing the OnStar InCall button connects you with an adviser who can help you get route support or information on hotels and restaurants. There is also an emergency button that gives your call top priority. If your car's airbags deploy, you are automatically connected with the response centre. The system includes a global positioning system (GPS) receiver, allowing OnStar agents to determine your location in case emergency services have to be dispatched. The system is also capable of tracking stolen vehicles. And if you have locked your keys in your car, OnStar can unlock your car remotely.

In March of this year, Alpine Electronics Canada Inc. in Markham, Ont., introduced a similar system. Alpine's Mobile Mayday can be retrofitted into any vehicle,

you want. Newer handsets can store caller numbers and give you a list of missed calls. If it's a number in your auto-dialer, it will give you the name. This year, Rogers CarTel has enhanced its pre-paid plan by making air time valid for 90 days. And if you top up your account, the minutes you have not used become valid for another 90 days.



In January, Rogers CarTel introduced Digital One Rate, which provides flat-rate calling for anywhere in Canada and the continental United States. The plan eliminates long distance charges, roaming charges and time restrictions. "Customers love knowing they'll have a fixed rate no matter where they travel," Bennett says. "It removes surprises, and lets them place calls anywhere."

"Most people would like to have one telephone number and take their phone anywhere," he continues. "The only qualifiers are the cost of the set and the service, and the ease of use and operation. As costs get closer to zero, and as phones get smaller and have longer battery life, those barriers are falling. There are many scenarios where it's less expensive to make a long-distance call on wireless. Many analysts believe that as we go into the next millennium, the primary use of wireless will be more broadband and video, and that the majority of voice traffic will move onto wireless."

Providers are introducing new services to complement voice. PCS phones now in the market support one-way messaging, notes Charlotte Burke, vice-president, service deployment, for Bell Mobility PCS phones can also receive e-mail, she adds. "Over the next 12 months, we'll see new phones with larger displays."

## Calling All Cars Mobile dispatch radio is about to change dramatically

Prior to the introduction of the cellular telephone, the most familiar mobile communications technology for most people was the mobile radio. We encountered mobile radio whenever we took a taxi ride, and we saw mobile radio on cop shows.

Mobile radio is the oldest wireless communications technology still in use, but it is about to change dramatically. Users are moving from their own private radio networks to public networks, and radio technology is moving from analog to digital.

Industry Canada has decreed that mobile radio users must cut their use of the radio-frequency spectrum in half by 2004. "Old technology des-



### Wireless Fact

Over \$6 billion has been invested in wireless communications infrastructure

over the past 12 years. Over \$2 billion was invested in wireless infrastructure in Canada in 1997 alone. \* In the next few years, UNIS (Local Multipoint Communications Systems) will pour between \$1 billion and \$3 billion into the economy through it and its infrastructure, and create up to 8,000 new jobs. Source: CMTS

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QUALCOMM

## Wireless It's How the World Communicates

it's meet those requirements," says Robert Bourgeois, president of Elips Communications Inc. in Montreal. Elips operates a public Enhanced Specialized Mobile Radio (ESMR) network on the Windsor-Quebec City corridor, and plans to deploy service on the Calgary-Edmonton corridor and in the Vancouver region. Predicts Bourgeois, "Analog radios will become obsolete overnight."

There are other compelling reasons for moving to digital. Analog radios are voice-only, whereas digital networks

can deliver fax and data as well as voice. Companies can use these networks for inventory management, real-time ordering and vehicle location. Mobile workers can send data, such as card swipes for payment processing, back to their dispatchers. "A hearing oil distributor can know in real time what it has in inventory, and then send additional addresses as well as invoice customers right away," Bourgeois says. "The same time and shortens the receivables cycle. People have trucks worth \$200,000 or \$300,000 carrying a half-million dollars in inventory, and right now they can't manage it."

Using public rather than private networks gives companies wider reach and greater simplicity. Whereas private radio networks typically cover a 20-km radius, public networks cover wide areas. "These new systems will find you wherever you're roaming," says Kerry Adams, president, Toronto-based Mobile Business Communications Ltd., which operates a digital ESMR network in southern Ontario. "You no longer have to switch channels when you move from area to area."

Another important advantage to public dispatch radio networks is



**"Mobile workers can send data, such as card swipes for payment processing, back to their dispatchers."**

that there is no major capital outlay involved for users. "Users can have a nominal monthly fee rather than prohibitive costs for infrastructure," Adams notes.

"New technology shown in Vancouver [at Canadian Wireless 999] will take dispatch radio from the analog world to a digital world," Adams continues, "where there's support for GPS, data, multi-site voice messaging, and paging—all integrated and interconnected. Companies have had only two options until now: analog push-to-talk radio where everybody hears you, or telephone, where you have to dial and wait to get the person you want to talk to. New phone features, like voice messaging and individual calling, are being driven down into dispatch radio."

Radio is not just a blue-collar tool anymore. Mike, Clearnet Communications Inc.'s business radio/PCS telephone service, is very popular in the service industries, says Clearnet President George Cape. Mike handsets have three modes: PCS for talking on Clearnet's public wireless phone network, eLink, for talking to Mike users within your company, and paging. The radio

mode is like a push-to-talk radio, Cape says, except that you can choose the person you want to talk to. While cost is an attraction (just for a radio call a half that of a cell phone call), the big attraction is immediacy. A wireless data mode will be added later this year. Mike was first introduced in southern Ontario followed by the Windsor to Quebec City corridor. Vancouver was added late last year and Alberta will be added this year. Cape says Mike is used by investment dealers to contact associates quickly when trades have to be made. It is also very

popular with limousine drivers, since it combines dispatch radio and mobile phone in one device.

In July, SCTelco Mobility will introduce a business radio service that will cover 600,000 square kilometres in Alberta.

With coverage well beyond areas covered by cellular networks, the new Tango service will be useful for oil and gas companies, says Arrie



**"Radio is not just a blue-collar tool anymore. Mike, Clearnet Communications Inc.'s business radio/PCS telephone service, is very popular in the service industries."**

Stephens, vice-president, strategy, for SCTelco Mobility. Unlike Mike, Tango radios will not have a PCS mode. But next year, connectivity to public telephone networks will be added to Tango, Stephens says.

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the touch of a button. And the Motorola r1000 is the world's smallest all-in-one digital phone.

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## Canada NOTES

### AGREEING IN PRINCIPLE

Ottawa, the British Columbia government and the Sechelt Indian signed an agreement in principle for a treaty that, among other things, would give the band control of some 2,000 hectares of land 56 km northwest of Vancouver and a \$42-million "prosperity fund." The agreement comes at a time when the province is mired in negotiating over a similar treaty with the Haida in northwestern British Columbia. But the Sechelt treaty appears to have widespread support—which officials attribute to a process of consultation during the negotiations.

### PREMIERS AT ODDS

Former Alberta Tory premier Don Getty said that his successor, Ralph Klein, was "stumbling pretty bad" in the area of social programs, especially health and education, a sifting the system "burst." Klein brushed off the remarks, saying Getty was a "nice guy" who was "entitled to his opinion."

### OFF THE BENCH

Jocelyne Marceau-Berubé was removed from her post as a provincial court judge in New Brunswick because of comments she made in February 1998, saying the province's Acadian population was dishonest. The provincial cabinet made the decision after the New Brunswick Judicial Council recommended her removal because the remarks compromised her impartiality.

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CEB Radio, which has been free of advertising for more than 20 years, receiving permission to resume sponsorship messages in its programming. According to documents filed with the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, the messages would not be commercials, but "short, simple announcements intended to acknowledge printers and sponsors."

### A JUDGE RESIGNS

Faced with inquiry by the Canadian Judicial Council, Quebec Superior Court Justice Robert Hefel resigned in February; he was sentenced to three years in jail for laundering \$1.7 million in drug money before his appointment to the bench five years ago. Hefel is appealing that conviction, and wanted the details of inquiry disclosed until the court proceedings were over, but the court refused.



### A FLAG FLAP AND ANGRY PROTESTS:

After a visit to the United States, Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji (above right) headed to Canada for a six-day tour—and faced ongoing angry demonstrations over China's human rights record. In Newfoundland, St. John's Mayor Andy Wells (above left with flag) allowed a local group to briefly raise the Tibetan flag outside City Hall to protest China's repressive treatment of Tibet. In Ottawa, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien tried to ease the sting of the flag flap, calling a joint news conference that Tibet could not be compared to Kosovo. But Zhu pointedly put the controversy into a context Canadians could readily grasp: "If during Prime Minister Chrétien's visit to China we were also to fly Quebec's flag in Beijing, what would that mean?"



## Compromise in Saskatchewan

Hopes were raised for an end to the week-long illegal walkout by Saskatchewan nurses after Premier Jim Sogard's NDP government promised in writing to address certain key concerns of the nurses' union. That letter came in response to one from the union, which pledged to end the strike in exchange for government guarantees that concerns about patient care, pay equity and working conditions would be addressed. But the two sides remained far apart on wage issues, especially pay demands (the nurses want a 22-per-cent increase over three years, while the government's last offer was six per cent), and at week's end union president Reginald Longmore said that without more significant movement by the government, nurses

would stay off the job. "What we need is a commitment to address the recruitment and retention of nurses and that isn't going to happen unless we get more of an increase in salary," Longmore said.

The province's 8,600 nurses began their walkout on April 6, and stayed off the job in spite of back-to-work legislation from the government and a court injunction ordering the union to end the strike. Although the nurses have continued to provide critical services during the walkout, Saskatchewan's hospitals have been accepting only emergency cases and discharging all but the most seriously ill patients. Health authorities have also been forced to transport about 170 patients to medical centres in neighbouring provinces and states.

### A teenager's death

The trial of Warren Glowatski, 17, charged with second-degree murder in the Nov. 14, 1997, beating death of Victoria-area teenager Breina Virk, opened in the British Columbia capital. Last week, witnesses described how Glowatski and a group of girls severely set upon Virk during a Friday night gathering in

the Gorge waterway area near Victoria (see girls have already been convicted of assault for their roles in that incident). During that beating, Virk endured at least a cigarette stabbed into her forehead and numerous kicks to the head before that attack ended. The Crown alleges that Glowatski and another girl, whose trial is pending, then followed Virk and strangled her.



World

# SOBER SUMMIT

**H**ow do you throw a party in the middle of a war? Certainly—not very tactfully. If the party is to mark the 50th birthday of the military alliance whose war-torn places are mowing death and destruction on either most brightest corner of Europe. Planners of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's bi-annual summit this week in Washington have been scrambling to find the right time for the three-day event. Out with the black-tie gala evenings, in with sober-suit working dinners. Less talk about "solidarity" and more about simple "cooperation." And scratch the flower by NATO fighter jets that was planned for the opening of the meeting on Friday. Too, well, too warlike.

Before NATO unleashed its fury against the Yugoslavians of Slobodan Milosevic, the summit was set to be the kind of giant con that delights only aficionados of international security policy. The leaders of 44 countries—NATO's 29 members and its 35 associates, "partners"—were to gather for the largest-ever such assemblage in Washington and pay a veneer to the alliance that prides itself on having won the Cold War without firing a shot. Kosovo changed everything.

ANDREW PHILLIPS  
IN WASHINGTON

French Institute of International Relations, Dominique Moïsi, put it like this: "We are present at what will be either the resurrection of NATO—or its complete loss of meaning."

As a result, the summit will be less party and more council of war. As the leaders of the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Canada and the rest gather in the hall where NATO's founding treaty was signed on April 4, 1949, their air forces will continue to pound Serbian targets. Alliance officials insist that make the venerable organization more relevant than ever. Far from being the lumbering Cold War relic that its critics claimed for much of the 1990s, it is on the front lines of the fight against the ethnic hatreds that burst the century's closing days. It is, they say, magnificently on the right side of history. For the last time, it brought solace from the horrors of the Holocaust. The legendary Holocaust survivor and champion of the human spirit, who in Washington last week spoke soberly of the "nobility" of NATO's mission

in Yugoslavia. "This time," he said, "the world was not silent." We and NATO, though, did not sit easily together. NATO's role in Yugoslavia can be just, but last week's brutal attack on Serbia that military power in anyone's hands is at best a clumsy instrument. First, a passenger train was destroyed by a U.S. fighter dropping a single 200-lb bomb south of Belgrade that NATO said was part of a key supply line for Serb forces in Kosovo. The death toll at least 10 civilians. From NATO headquarters, regrets.

Then, more horror: a column of ethnic Albanian refugees was targeted by Serb military vehicles carrying soldiers from bordering villages in southwestern Kosovo. Instead, inexplicably, he unleashed his laser-guided bombs on tractors and carts loaded with civilians on a road between the cities of Pristina and Djakovica. The toll, according to Serbian officials, more than 75 dead, dozens of others severely wounded. From NATO, more regrets and a somber statement by President Bill Clinton about the tragic inevitability of such "collateral damage" in times of war. "You cannot have this kind of conflict without some errors like this occurring," he said. "This is not a business of perfection."

The skin civilians handed the Serbs a publicity bomb, although it was soon blotted by the sight of tens of thousands of new refugees pouring across the borders of Albania, Macedonia, and taking to being forced out of their villages by Serb war tactics. In the days leading up to the summit, NATO's headquarters will be watching carefully to ensure that no numbers defect from the alliance's remarkably solid common front. None has—though there are unmistakable differences over how the crisis might be ended. Germany took the lead last week, proposing an armistice plan. It suggested that NATO start bombing if the crisis starts to pull its security forces out of Kosovo, accepts an international peacekeeper

**Embodied refugee outrage: the future of the Alliance**  
as the line

ing there, and, allow the United Nations to run the process while a political settlement is worked out.

The European Union and UN secretary general Kofi Annan suggested something similar—including an international force that could include non-NATO forces such as Russians and so might be more acceptable. In Belgrade, the United States, Britain and France, though, quickly said those plans. Milosevic, they said, must withdraw his troops. If the Kosovo refugees here, accept a NATO-led peacekeeping force, and agree to self-government for Kosovo. At the same time, Washington edged closer to declaring that Milosevic must first go. A permanent peace, said Clinton, "will require a democratic transition in Serbia. For the region's democracy will never be safe with a hegemonic tyranny in its midst."

But the surprise was not that there are strains in the alliance (Greece, for example, is a traditional friend of Serbia, and Italy's ruling coalition is divided on the wisdom of bombing). Rather, it was how diverse groups of 19 countries held together (Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary) formally joined only in March—just 12 days before their new club plunged them into war. And all but one member of NATO's associated "Partnership for Peace" group, mainly eastern European and former Soviet states, plan to show up at this week's summit. Only Russian President Boris Yeltsin is staying home to soothe his wounded ego.

In fact, the Kosovo crisis has imposed a unity on NATO that it would likely not be able to achieve in peaceful times. Tensions lurk just below the surface on the most basic issue: how should NATO define itself now that the threat it was designed to counter—the Soviet empire—has disappeared? Should it remain further after to defend its members' interests "as well as their interests? How far could that extend? To the Middle East? The Persian Gulf? Or should NATO stick to its roots, as the Europe-centered institution it was designed to be?

Last fall, before Kosovo exploded, the United States clinked repeatedly with its European allies over that issue as they debated the new "strategic concept," or basic policy statement, that NATO will adopt at this week's summit. Washington tried to judge its allies into broadening the alliance's role, making it a more flexible force able to react to crises anywhere in the world if they had in the wake of Security Council Resolution 688, "implications for the defense of common interests." She argued that the alliance should be ready to confront a so-called rogue state developing nuclear or biological weapons, or a terrorist threat from a remote location. The New NATO would protect "democracy, stability and basic human decency" wherever they were threatened.

Serbia's push, but in Europe, and Canada's recent rejection, leaving NATO into a "global club"—with Washington disingenuously allies into conflicts all over the world. France, ever suspicious of American motives, frowned on the whole notion. Its foreign minister, Hubert Vedrine, said pointedly that "NATO is the North Atlantic Alliance, not the north Pacific alliance." Allright, others unapologetically dismissed such aspirations as "topsy-turvy."

At the same time, Germany and Canada raised another issue—nuclear weapons. The Germans wanted a full-scale review of NATO's stance with a view to renouncing its long-standing policy of being prepared to be the first country to use nuclear weapons in a conflict. Canada supported a review as well, but Washington and London remain adamantly opposed. The issue will not be addressed at the summit, but Foreign Minister Lloyd Austin will lead American's last week that he said hopes to convene relevant NATO members to discuss a review.

By Saturday, when the alliance issues its updated strategic concept, the sharpest differences will have been papered over. Washington's vision of a global role for NATO has been trimmed

## COSTLY 'ERRORS'

As NATO's air campaign reached its fourth week, bombers hit Belgrade hard but took heavy political toll for killing civilians in what NATO admitted were mistakes.



back, though member countries are expected to agree that they face a wider set of threats from outside their territories. In practice, however, they are unlikely to take any actions outside the so-called Euro-Atlantic area, their traditional area of interest. "We're not heading off to East Timor or Algeria any time soon," a senior Canadian official involved in the planning said last week. In fact, both military actions the alliance has taken since the end of the Cold War are confined to its European backyard—peacekeeping in Bosnia and the war against Yugoslavia.

And Kosovo is proving to be such a contentious problem that many analysts believe it will likely discourage NATO members from even thinking about going further afield. "Right now everyone is saying, 'We screwed up Kosovo,'" said Bill Hume, the U.S. ambassador to NATO from 1993 until last year. "We really want to do this kind of thing again in Liberia? I think the answer will be no."

The Balkan crisis has also dampened enthusiasm for inviting any more members to join the club. Nine countries—ranging from tiny Slovenia to Romania and the three Baltic states—have applied. Russia has long been annoyed by seeing its former Warsaw Pact allies signing up with NATO, and the Russian's support at the attack on Yugoslavia and NATO leaders are wary about provoking the Russians even more. "With Russia going on there's going to be even more resistance to taking in more members any new ones," says David Reid, executive director of the Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies.



A new wave of refugees enters Albania: a heading Holocaust survivor speaks of NATO's "sacidity"

The summit will also endorse an American proposal for a new center at NATO headquarters in Brussels to coordinate information on so-called weapons of mass destruction—nuclear, chemical and biological threats. And 19 leaders will also propose an ambitious plan to rebuff the Islamic impact once the Kosovo crisis ends. It will include financial aid, perhaps through the European Union, humanitarian help and assistance for "democratic development." Clinton alluded to such a plan last week, saying Western powers would do the same for southeastern Europe as the United States did for western Europe with the Marshall Plan after the Second World War—"to help its people build a region of multiracial democracies."

## MISSION: 'HUMAN SECURITY'

Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Austin has long championed the idea of "human security"—that international organizations must accept the need to forcefully intervene whenever civilians are threatened. As NATO's 50th anniversary summit drew near, Austin linked its mission to the Alliance's Ottawa Correspondent John Gledits said that the concept fits with the alliance's mission in the post-Cold War era. Excerpts

**MAJORS:** Are you optimistic that your human security agenda will be as explicit part of NATO's new strategic framework? **Austin:** However you describe it, there is clearly a recognition that this is what we are having to respond to—the protection of individuals against the risk of violence, including the rights of governance, repression. The Kosovo situation has strongly focused the spotlight on this issue. I've been labouring on this for two years. The land mines treaty is one example, it was about protecting people against this kind of victimization. The Washington summit is being defined this way in the fields of Kosovo.

**MAJORS:** Some observers see the United States pushing NATO towards a more

aggressive role in the world, while the European view is more conservative. Where does Canada stand?

**Austin:** I think we're in between, as we are in a number of things. We've certainly been actively promoting the idea that NATO has to begin addressing humanitarian standards. But we do not agree that NATO should be an international policeman.

**MAJORS:** What should the role of the United Nations be?

**Austin:** We've been arguing at the United Nations that so much of security management is now based on regional arrangements. But where the United Nations has a very fundamental role to play is in setting criteria, markers, rules to decide



Austin: NATO should not be an international policeman

when humanitarian interventions are allowable when there is a mandate for them. If NATO becomes the regional policeman, it is a security council, or the Organization of American States, or any other of these regional groups, it shouldn't be an ad hoc thing, or something that happens on a case-by-case basis. It should be based on some international rules.

**MAJORS:** Should NATO, a military alliance, be involved in the making of the Balkan when the Kosovo conflict is over? **Austin:** Yes. What's happening is that international organizations are beginning to develop constabularies. The old vertical model was that NATO does that, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe does this and the European Union does this. Now, they are beginning to merge lines. There is an emergence of a 21st-century international system that is very different from the Cold War system.

That, in fact, will likely be the most significant achievement of the summit since it holds out the possibility of heading off yet more crises in the Balkans. And, as Hume, it could blunt criticism of the Kosovo operation, showing that NATO has a long-term plan to bring stability to a war-torn, troubled center of Europe. The alternative, he added, "is to condemn the West to new specific interventions under crisis conditions."

For Canada, the summit will represent something of a rededication of NATO. Almost as soon as the Cold War ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union, Ottawa pulled its troops out of Europe. In 1995, it closed Canada's two military bases in southwest Germany. NATO seemed defunct. Canada redirected its attention to participating through the United Nations, and became more enthusiastic about non-military institutions like the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

A senior Canadian official describes the feeling like this: "There was a certain euphoria at the beginning of the '90s that with the end of the Cold War, peace and democracy and harmony among nations would occur, where the requirement for any sort of military organization wouldn't persist." That faded—no large part because the blood-bath in Bosnia showed that conflict in Europe was far from over. And other organizations, like the UN Security Council and the OSCE, proved unable to stop it. "Once again," adds the official, "there was some excitement that there was only one political-security organization that had the capacity for effective action—the newly NATO. Hence the new enthusiasm shown by once skeptical politicians like Austin and Germany's foreign minister the following year, Joschka Fischer."

In the meantime, though, the business at hand is the business of war. The emotional debates that NATO's strategists hold so clear have suddenly come down to earth in Kosovo. In the short run, the alliance is committed to doing more of the same—persisting in its bombing of Yugoslavia. But Major's military commitment has had enough. NATO's supreme commander, American Gen. Wesley Clark, made that clear last week when he asked for another 300 U.S. aircraft to help fight the campaign, boosting the total to more than 1,000. The Pentagon announced it wants to pull up to many as 20,000 reserve soldiers to strengthen the attack on Yugoslavia. Ottawa said it was considering sending some of its CF-18 fighters. Bombers in join the 12 already flying sorties from Austria. Italy, NATO's southern air base, has been dismissed in talking shops. That, at least, will not be the outcome directed at this one. □

## RIISING ANGER IN RUSSIA

Even at the height of the Cold War, the rhetoric coming out of Moscow was seldom cranked this high. "I told NATO, don't push us towards military action," growled a red-faced President Boris Yeltsin, visiting Russia from the conflict in Yugoslavia. He would escape into a ground campaign. "Otherwise there will be a European war forum, and possibly a world war." NATO received the thrust with remarkable calm, considering it came from a man who always carries a little red suitcase containing the launch

casual observer that Russia today is in no position to wage war on anyone. As a general, Yeltsin was arguing with the liberal Reform Foundation in Moscow. "All the heated declarations just emphasize our helplessness."

But ignoring Russia's fears and concern today could produce disastrous consequences in years to come. The NATO attack on Yugoslavia is not just a tactical blunder, it is a strategic mistake, a traditional friend of Russia, has focused the accumulated frustration many Russians feel over a decade of economic disappointment and social collapse, and directed it unthinkingly against the West. In a recent poll, more than two-thirds of respondents said they now consider NATO "a direct threat to Russian security."

Politicians from Yeltsin down are selling their speeches with ever-harder anti-Western rhetoric. The ultranationalist party of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, recently winning a political forum, has staged a noisy comeback. Its street-based recruiting centres have signed up 80,000 Russian volunteers ready to fight against NATO in Yugoslavia. (So far, only a tiny handful of Russian volunteers have actually arrived in Belgrade.) With parliamentary elections looming in December and a new presidential contest barely a year away, the West is now being attacked dramatically. "The war in Yugoslavia is like a gift to the Communist and nationalist opposition in Russia," says Vadim Medvedev, a political expert with the Gorbachev Foundation, a think-tank run by the former Soviet leader. "Everything from the West is now being seen as a Russian diplomatic victory that Moscow will now have to reverse all its strategic calculations—with unpredictable consequences." At the end of the Cold War, the Soviet Union disbanded its military alliance, but NATO kept on growing.



Anti-aircraft fire during an attack on Belgrade: fears in Moscow of a wider war

codes for 5,000 nuclear missiles. "We're going to continue with the missile course as planned, regardless of political and diplomatic atmosphere," he stated. The Kremlin is contributing mightily to this view by affirming its harsh condemnations of NATO's war against Yugoslavia with angry pleas for more Western financial aid to stave off Russia's latest economic collapse. The once mighty former Soviet Army, moreover, was demoralized and sent packing by a force of lightly armed separatist guerrillas in Russia's southern province of Chechnya in 1996. "It's obvious to even the most

One way to forestall permanently alarming Russia could be to give it a major role in forging a solution to the Balkan conflict. "Russia is the natural mediator in this, because we are trusted by both sides," says a top Russian, an analyst at the Centre for Strategic Studies near Moscow. "If Russia really can't be done, but at one, least of all NATO, should count it out."

FRED WICK in Moscow





A French soldier in Macedonia watches Kosovo's new buildup.

# THE FRONT LINE

NATO's ground troops learn to work together

The plane is an Antonov 124, one of those lumbering, Russian-built behemoths with four jet engines slung from overhanging wings. It sits on the tarmac at Skopje's airport like some monoliths given the seal a haunting hue of ivory. The flight crew, Ukrainian pilots hired by a British charter company, cluster around the undercarriage, clipboards in hand. The aircraft's entire nose cone is tilted skyward, disgorging a ramp. French soldiers in olive-green camouflage, big nose, massive helmets sit on the ramp like the plane's enormous arms where German and Italian troops, in similar fatigues, load tents, sleeping bags and stacks of ground stores. The cargo, 110 tonnes of it, is shifted back down the ramp to a waiting line of Dutch trucks, driven by soldiers wearing Haflinger dark-white and blue shoulder flashes. "Vai!" says French air force Lt. Col. Hervé Puy, the officer in charge of the entire operation, as he casts an approving eye over the battle. "You wanted to see NATO's multinationalism in action. There it is."

Every day, almost every hour, similar scenes unfold at the international airport in Macedonia's capital. Since the refugees from Kosovo began to flood across the country's borders, the civilian airport, which in normal times handles roughly 30 flights a day, has been re-



BARRY COLME  
IN SKOPJE

ceiving more than 100. Last week alone, more aircraft baggage moved through Skopje than in the previous four months. The bulk off has been humanitarian aid for the refugees, in excess of 3,000 tonnes of food and water, medical supplies, tents, beds, blankets and general stores. But it has also included supplies for NATO's gradually expanding military force marshalled on Macedonia soil, now numbering 12,500 troops from seven countries, soon to be augmented by another 1,800 British soldiers and, sometime later, by Canada's third contingent, a 600-strong reconnaissance unit based in Albania. By most standards, the sheer scale and speed of the endeavor has been impressive. But it is also a measure of NATO's ability to accomplish a task, if the goals have been clearly defined. "It may take us a long time to reach a consensus," says Canadian Senator Macdonell, NATO's civilian spokesman in Macedonia. "But once we have the consensus, we can move pretty quickly."

That kind of comment may strike incredulity, given NATO's failure to halt the mounting tide of Kosovo misery in and around Kosovo. But no matter what the setbacks, efforts of NATO's campaign, it is evident that, on the ground in the southern Balkans, among the troops tending the alliance's tents and beds, the soldiers have demonstrated an ability to co-operate in pursuit of shared ob-

jectives. The goal, it is true, may be immediate: alleviating the suffering of refugees. Or they may extend only into the medium term: assembling a military force robust enough to police a peace that still seems distant. But what is most remarkable about NATO's Macedonian effort is that it works at all. For the conditions, both inside NATO's command and outside in Macedonia and neighboring Greece, are daunting. "It ever there was a formula for disaster," remarks British army Maj. Paul Young, "then we have it right here."

Young wears the red beret of Britain's celebrated Parachute Regiment. In Macedonia, however, he has been assigned duty as a headquarters spokesman for ARRC, the Allied Command Rapid Reaction Corps, the unit that will police the peace in Kosovo if an agreement is ever reached. It is commanded by British Lt. Gen. Sir Michael Jackson, a hard-nosed, blunt-spoken paratrooper who likes to be called Major Jackson's command at the moment is composed of troops from Britain, Germany, France, Italy, the United States, Belgium and Norway. When the Canadian reconnaissance battalion arrives in the next few weeks, it will be attached to the British forces, bringing their combined numbers up to brigade strength, roughly 5,000 soldiers. But ARRC headquarters, located in an abandoned steel factory in Skopje, is staffed by all sorts and kinds from 14 of the 29 NATO member nations who may eventually be called upon to contribute troops to the corps. And Maj. Young's command is delivered as it stands outside the factory, running an eye over the wild mess that its officers' lodging in next of the floor. "Language alone is a problem," he says, "never mind the difference in customs, traditions, thinking and ways of getting things done."

As difficult are the local politics, in Macedonia as well as in Greece. The corps's host government, already jittery about NATO's presence, grows even more nervous at the prospect of NATO's all-arms action launched from Macedonian territory. Further anxieties prevail some 250 km south at the corps's logistical rear in the Greek port of Thessaloniki, transshipment point for all the heavy equipment—the British Challenger tanks and German Leopard heavy tanks, the Italian Centauro and French AMX-10 light tanks, the wheeled and tracked artillery, and the armored cars, personnel carriers and trucks that allow the NATO force to move. Like the

Macedonian authorities, the Greek government, despite its own presence in the alliance, would not welcome NATO military action against fellow Orthodox Christian Serbs in Yugoslavia. "What would the Macedonians and Greeks do if our mission changed and we were asked to fight our way into Kosovo?" he asks.

A good question, and probably the principal reason underlying NATO's decision to base US Apache tank-busting helicopters, along with missile launchers and 8,000 troops, in neighboring Albania. Yet while the regional considerations may be difficult, NATO has experienced few problems grappling with its own multinational mix. Experience is the main reason. "We've learned that it is not possible to integrate forces of different nationalities below the brigade level," explains British Brig. Gen. Tim Cross, in charge of ARRC's logistics. "It's one thing to have all the planners from different countries talking to each other at headquarters. But when you have to fight your way up a hill, you want to have someone on your side."

That is why the Canadian battalion, when it arrives, will operate as a separate unit while attached to the British brigade. The same rules will apply if need arises to bring ARRC up to its full strength of 10 divisions of 20,000 troops apiece. "We've learned that it is not possible to integrate forces of different nationalities below the brigade level," explains British Brig. Gen. Tim Cross, in charge of ARRC's logistics. "It's one thing to have all the planners from different countries talking to each other at headquarters. But when you have to fight your way up a hill, you want to have someone on your side."

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A German soldier marks a refugee band for Germany, ahead

## TRYING TO CALM ETHNIC FEARS

What can Canada export beyond wheat, lumber and Pamela Anderson Lee? Ethnic tensions, it turns out. As the Albanian Crisis deepens, a Montreal-based management firm, Scor Consulting Inc., is advising the Macedonian government as one of the country's thorniest issues: minority relations. With \$750,000 in funding from the Canadian International Development Agency, Scor and a research institute based in Skopje, Macedonia's capital, are looking at the cultural roots of ethnic decision-making and delivery of services. The 2.2 million population includes an ethnic Macedonian majority, an Albanian minority of about 900,000, plus Serbs, Turks, Roma

and Vlachs. Since Macedonia left the Yugoslav federation in 1991, Albanians have organized discrimination and demanded a greater voice in government. During its last trip to the country last year, Scor partner Pierre Richer de La Flèche says he was struck by how "everybody in Macedonia has an ethnic conviction. There isn't an issue you can get out of without it's involved in ethnic terms."

The Scor project, which began in January, is being "in a very modest way" to help change that by making some government issues non-ethnic, according to Richer de La Flèche. He says Macedonian officials want Canadian advice on dealing with the government's effectiveness and increasing public trust. "If people have more confidence in their institutions—that the institution will treat them fairly or neutrally—then there is a lot less reliance on having to rely

yourself before your ethnic group to defend your position," he says. Given the delicate issue, Scor officials stress that their approach is strictly management-based, not political. "What matters is as accountable to the government," says Pierre Richer, another Scor partner, "is that we should have no issues on the political side they should address." Richer, a former CIAA vice president, acknowledges that the tougher part of the project will be how far they can go in recommending management strategies when they report to the government in September. "As a Canadian, it helps me be extremely sensitive to their own sensitivity," says Richer. "I would hate anybody coming to Canada—a Swiss, French or Belgian—and saying 'You should do that.' " Tolerance, it seems, is never easy.

GORDON BRIDGMAN, in Montreal



## Essays on the MILLENNIUM

and insular with our college degrees and good prospects, we of the reading class hope to solve crime of blood and hatred with diplomatic nannies, failing to recognize the addictive nature of violence (genocidal murderers and spouse abusers don't do it just once). Worse, we reconstruct our opinions in our own images, imagining that all of us are wise, that for the hard-boiled gutters of Ulster or the Italian bully, peace is the least desirable state of affairs—unless he can dictate the terms of the peace. We thrive on order, but our enemies prosper from disorder. The end of the violence means the end of the good times for the bad-winded or blackhearted bloke.

Most nations begin to not thrive on violence, nor do they wish it, despite the recent history they may feel towards their neighbors. But it takes only a fraction of one per cent of a population, armed and determined, to destroy a fragile society. That is another lesson of the collapse of Yugoslavia, where even now, after years of one-sided brutality, under five per cent of the population has a hand in the business of death and ethnic cleansing.

"The object of our interventions cannot be bettered alone. Ours is a strategy of self-interest, not of meaningful change. If we wish to rescue or help reconstruct troubled societies, our first military action upon intervention must be to disarm the violent actors—and to fight those who resist. The worst offenders must be captured (or killed) and sent back to their countries, where they can be held in custody that has genuine security a priority." We failed to do so in Bosnia, and the peace ended only because of the presence of foreign troops. Advocates of disarmament have pitched their programs too high. It isn't the dropping nuclear armaments that threaten the world, but the pistol in the pocket of the killer.

Back in the 1960s, one of the original alternative-rock groups, The Fugs, recorded a satirical song about the Vietnam War entitled *Bill for Peace*. That is exactly what we must be prepared to do.

What kind of militaries will we need in the next century? Not those which we have. Canada's military is ill-equipped to fight, and the U.S. armed forces are prepared to fight the wrong war. The first is under-equipped, the latter improperly equipped. Ottawa has patched patches, relying on the American defense umbrella, while Washington cannot afford to divert money on systems and equipment designed to fight the forces of the Soviet Union. For Canada, the question is whether or not it will pull its weight (helping other allies, rather than they don't matter as much as the willingness to use a rifle in a good cause). For the United States, the issue is whether it can fight in a lower-weight class than it has trained for.

Consider the American military today. The mobility of air power to us was won by itself in an expensive battle. What we attempted to do in Yugoslavia is equivalent to selling a metropolitan police department their own control over the streets. We are not even certain we find the little bands of hitmen at large in Kosovo, let alone strike them. Yet, air power resists the notion of U.S. defense dollars, the promised missile cost per conflict.

The U.S. navy is structured to deliver through fleets that do not need well not risk, and the U.S. army, while potent, is as powerful as cannot get to cities promptly with sufficient hitting power. Despite deep cuts to its forces during the 1980s, the U.S. military could "lose" Desert Storm, and the enemy would suffer little harm for our preparations. But the U.S. army cannot reach get to Kosovo, let alone sustain itself there, without a lengthy buildup that would guarantee the leveling of the last



Marines exercise in Kosovo: a focus on urban warfare, the growth area for Western militaries

rooms in Pristina. If America's goal is to avoid meaningful intervention, its armed forces are perfectly structured to that purpose. And yet, there is no exception. The U.S. Marine Corps, long regarded as thick of muscle and thick of head, has grasped the future with both hands. In a sense, the Marines lacked out, since the dirty little wars of the future are the same sort of fights they faced throughout their history. The Corps led the Cold War, and has cut off its legacy with relative ease.

The centerpiece of innovation in the marine corps is a focus on urban warfare, the only fight that all want to avoid. Urban warfare is the growth area for Western militaries. Other services do not want to face it (Despite some law services), since fighting in cities and industrialized terrain threatens traditional organizations and weapons-buying habits. Worse, it's warfare at its most singly human and dangerous.

No sensible soldier wants to fight in a city that is a grove of suburban warfare, combat inevitably becomes urbanized. The fight follows the population. Cities have long been the object of military campaigns—soldiers are necessarily the battlefield as well. It is just a matter of choice. Demographics, wealth concentration, sources of power, and even our military effectiveness in other environments drive our enemies into urban jungles. Mogadishu in Somalia was an elementary version of the problem—this was a close and deadly without net lines on the planet's map, surrounded by uncontrollable and headed in three directions, from military hellholes down into sewers. There is no more difficult form of combat. For a military to lose with technology, urban warfare is the worst for large numbers of well-trained military cause first as a shock, then as a control strategy. City fighting produces casualties.

Western militaries will continue to operate in other environments, from rainforests to arid deserts. But the days of ordered battles on green fields are behind us. Even were we to dispatch ground troops to Yugoslavia, the ethnic Serb military would not come out to do battle with tanks in a grand battle. We would face guerrilla tactics and snipers, terror attacks and local armed skirmishes—but, above all, we would have to go door-to-door in villages and half-burned cities, to root out the hard-core killers in uniform. What began as an exercise in technological prowess and war waged in a strategic remove may end in a mudfight in a darkened cellar.

Another instructive feature of the current debate in the Balkans is the matter of initiative. In any fight, high-tech or low-tech, whoever can seize and retain the initiative has a tremendous advantage. Despite NATO's air attacks against enemy buildings, Milosevic has done a brilliant job of forcing NATO to react, in stead

of allowing NATO to set the rules. He pulls the strings and Brussels jumps (while Washington sits).

NATO launched and tried not to shed blood. In response, Milosevic executed a stunning campaign of ethnic cleansing and cultural genocide without impediment. He manipulated the refugee issue masterfully and brilliantly. NATO must spend time and energy maintaining a loose alliance, while Milosevic works to pay the alliance off—though unsuccessful at negotiating it thus far, his efforts have ensured that the bombing campaign remains a tentative, nervous affair. Prior to the Orthodox Easter holiday, Milosevic declared a unilateral ceasefire, knowing that, should NATO accept, Brussels would find it nearly impossible to resume the bombing. With NATO's retreat, he was able to portray himself to his people and to receptive politicians abroad as a willing peacekeeper. Thus far, Milosevic has managed to reflect NATO as a frustrated, inept giant, unable to protect those it pledged to defend. Even if he loses in the end, Milosevic has outma-

## The great issues of conflict in coming decades will be moral ones



Corpses stored from a mass grave in Bosnia: a small group can destroy a fragile society

nounced NATO that far. He made NATO's primary concern the care of refugees, and the military campaign, and cut himself off from his people. Kosovo is destroyed, the mission a failure, and any eventual NATO victory will be as hollow as it is belated.

This ability of our enemies to set the terms of the conflict already had cost the West dearly in this decade, in Somalia and in the Balkans. The reason we could fight for a variety of reasons, the West has been unable to control and control the determination, the strength of will that is the basis of all effective military operations, seized, we consistently underachieve our enemies. Fighting on his own turf, the ethnic Albanian may prove worse than the well-trained officer who does not speak the local language, know the local customs or understand the layout of the streets. (This isn't just hand-to-hand, ignorance, have crippled our efforts, from the Rhine of Africa to the Italian Empire of Europe.) We have a major example in evidence that the American military has a conviction that they know Milosevic, and that he would back down at the threat of force. The American leadership failed to understand the man, his people or his goals. Thus, NATO and the United States took huge losses to Kosovo. Milosevic that ground troops would not be

deployed, should the air campaign fail. All he had to do was hauler down, with his fingers in his ears. Bill Clinton and Javier Solana of NATO were the victims of the Kosovo Albanians in advance.

How do we prepare for the future of conflict? There are numerous problems that should be taken, from the obvious to the subtle. Elements of delicate countries peddling weapons that are never sold to defend, to control military and to avoid deployment and buying the transport aircraft to carry them. But such steps do not address the core of the problem: we must decide what is worth fighting for.

Our militaries, despite structural problems and limited resources, can do the job only the world presents, but they cannot do it bloodlessly, or instantly, or without injury to innocent civilians. Our problems lie with a generation of leaders who demand thousands of too much worth to serve as soldiers, and who arrived at the pinnacle of power against what enemies are and cannot do. It is a generation accustomed to easy success, until control is distant, why bloody-minded foreigners be so easily. For all the international status and power, it is a generation indifferent from much of the world's reality. It knows how to win elections, but not how to lead.

And leadership is crucial to the effective use of the military. Whether the squad leader at the lowest level of combat, or the president or prime minister, the leader is the most important factor in deciding between victory or defeat (decisions that are often made in the only way by Mr. Clinton and the ruthless Mr. Milosevic). This has not changed since the battle of Jericho, or the fall of Troy—the fundamentals of the military art are so timeless they banish our myths. The best leaders, of course, are not shoot-from-the-top sort, but thoughtful and realistic. They are not afraid to lead. They are trained, best equipped soldiers in the world are parading goals unless their nation's leaders possess the vision to use them wisely, and the determination to support them fully and unflinchingly.

Moral and military effectiveness cannot be viewed separately to govern policy. While the public's views matter, the efficacy is fickle and sometimes wrong in the short term. The public speaks, in our prolonged vacuums, through elections. Foreign and military policies managed by polling make a mockery of rational decision-making, reducing it to the belief

Finally, we must decide whether or not we are our brother's keeper. The truth is that most of the world's atrocious conflict will not threaten our daily routines in Montreal or Milwaukee, let alone the survival of our nations. We do not live here nor that falls a continent away.

Yet, we must watch that our aid, an intervention. Perhaps the reason is threefold: first in the cause of justice, one that will not let us look away. Does it matter if distant populations slaughter each other? May we close our eyes and will believe to our own economy? Or are we just so we want to care a little, not at all. Peacekeeping efforts in their present form put a bandage on the wound, when the situation calls for taking away the loke. We want our humanitarianism pointless and cheap.

The great issues of conflict in the coming decades will be moral ones. The signs that we will solve them will be few. We choose the rights of governments over the rights of man, and the sanctity of borders over the sanctity of life. We would like to believe to our own economy, or with pretensions of a peace that is better, or with a sense of justice, or with a sense of perspective, and even our sense of reality.

If we want a better world, we shall have to fight for it. Unlike the rule to the task, the Kosovo will continue. The future of conflict is here. □

Master	Peter Eisenstein
Job Description	Work with retailers in devising and implementing applications that control inventory for nearly 100% product availability
Latest Achievements	Helped Procter & Gamble spare against inventory, resulting in increased profits and the addition of 18 more locations
Quote	"Out of stock" is not an option.
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## World NOTES

## JAIL FOR ANWAR

Scattered street riots broke out in Kuala Lumpur as former Malaysian deputy prime minister Anwar Ibrahim was sentenced to six years in prison for purportedly covering up accusations of adultery, sodomy and homosexuality against him. The sentence, harsher than expected, bars the 55-year-old reformer from politics for 11 years. Anwar denied the charges. He was arrested after Prime Minister Mahatir Mohamed fired him in a power struggle.

## BHUTTO CONVICTED

Former Pakistan prime minister Benazir Bhutto and her Sanjivani businessman husband, Asif Zardari, were both sentenced to five years in jail and fined \$12 million for accepting bribes while in office. Pakistan's first female prime minister, twice elected and twice fired for corruption, was in London when the verdict came down. She said the sentence was fabricated and the trial politically motivated.

## PINOCCHET LOSES AGAIN

British Home Secretary Jack Straw decided that former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet could be extradited to Spain on one count of politically inspired tortures. The extradition case remains on court at the end of the month and Spanish officials planned to add more recent allegations to fit Britain's 1992 cutoff date for crimes of torture.

## INDEFENSIBLE BORDER

A U.S. Congressional committee is expressing concern that Canada's "leaky" drug laws and immigration rules are making it too easy for smugglers and terrorists to cross into the United States. Last year, 12,000 illegal immigrants were nabbed trying to enter from Canada. House-grown marijuana is also being smuggled regularly from British Columbia to Los Angeles, the immigration subcommittee was told.

## ALGERIA'S NEW LEADER

Former foreign minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, the choice of Algeria's powerful military, was elected as the country's first civilian president in almost 30 years. But all six of his opponents dropped out on the eve of the vote, claiming electoral fraud. The North African country has been won over by an Islamic uprising since a 1992 election debacle when voting was stopped by the army.



An artist's view of Upsilon Andromedae and planets, bigger than Earth

## The family next door

The cold, forbidding universe took on a family air when two groups of American scientists independently discovered another Solar System—a Sun-like star 44 light-years away with three hefty planets in tow. In the past four years, astronomers have observed single stars with a solitary planet orbiting about them. But this is the first time scientists have discovered an entire stable system, raising the possibility that the Milky Way galaxy may be “teeming” with planets.

## WFO in India

## A missile race in South Asia

Not quite a year since they quashed underground nuclear development within two weeks of each other, athwarted India and Pakistan were at it again—

building long-range missiles and mounting fears of an intensified arms race in South Asia. India was first off the mark with the test of a missile capable of carrying nuclear or conventional payloads more than 2,000 km. (or almost to half as far as in Pakistan). The ill-starred government followed with two tests of its own.

Using weapons with weights of 750 kg and 2,000 kg. Following the tests, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan called for an international agreement to control missile development. China has also expressed serious concern about the huge increase in its own nuclear range of its two Asian neighbors.

## Clinton guilty of contempt

President Bill Clinton's incoherence may be a closed book to most Americans, but the pages continue to stir in the world. Last week, a federal judge cited Clinton for contempt for lying about his relationship with Monica Lewinsky in the Paula Jones case. On the same day, an Arkansas jury acquitted his former business partner Susan McDougal of obstructing justice for refusing to testify about her real estate dealings with the Clintons. Topping it off, independent prosecutor

Kenneth Starr, who spent six months at \$60 million pursuing Clinton's business affairs and extraordinary relationships, told a Senate committee that the Watergate-era law that gives him extraordinary powers is flawed and should be abolished.

The contempt citation will have the most immediate effect: Clinton has rung up \$13.5 million in legal bills, including nearly \$1.3 million to settle Jones's sexual harassment suit. Judge Susan Webber Wright's verdict is a slap, in which she said the President's actions “undermined the integrity of the judicial system,” means he will likely have to pay hundreds of thousands more in legal fees to Jones's lawyers.

# People

## The skywalkers

A pair of cousins are turning Toronto on to showtime

BY ROBERT SHEPPARD

**I**n a rare Saturday night odd in the NBA, there for the league's hot young talent to don their best duds, pop in the downtown and hit the clubs, right? Well, maybe not. For Vince Carter, the Toronto Raptors' flashy young skywalker and the adollescent lewisite for rookie of the year, Saturday night solace is found in the noisy cozyness of a Yonge Street indoor arcade—his collar turned up, cap pulled down, plunking quarters into [Dance II] and whatever else catches his fancy just like any other 22-year-old mid-late 90s star in a city he can't quite call home. Carter is both proud and a little shy about his indoor game obsession. "It do go out," he explains. "The beats to-dance that basically, I'm a homebody." Yeah, right. Some home. Some body.

At his best, seven inches, Carter has the perfect Michael Jordan-like physique for the game. Hands that can grip a basketball like an avian's wing and leather a sideways jump shot to the hoop. The shoulders of a quarterback. And the almost impossible leger legs that enable him to blow by an opponent with blinding speed or plummet in just mere air above the rim. In the three months he has been a professional basketball player in a strike-shortened season, Carter has become the first Raptors to be named NBA player of the week, to be interviewed during NBC's Sunday afternoon double-headers, his quicksilver dunks have become the staple of highlight films and have given a decidedly Raptor flavor to the NBA's Web site, where he shares the spotlight with teammate Tracy McGrady, his springheeled 19-year-old cousin. Teammates like veteran center Renee Willis say their happy home after a game to watch again what their rookie guard has rained down on his oppo-



Past-practice pizza: I look out for him, but he's looking out for me, too.



Cousin stars, McGrady jumps (left), playing as highlight heaven

ponent's head. Following a recent game, Miami Heat coach Pat Riley said: "As far as skill level goes, the sky is the limit for that guy."

While fans of the Vancouver Grizzlies stagger through a disheartening injury-plagued year, Toronto fans who wouldn't know a power forward from a power play are flocking to Raptors games at the Air Canada Centre, basking in the improbable rise of sporting gladiators. What they go for is that precocious Carter scoring touch: the head-bobbing fall before the start—will he go left, right or straight over the top? What they get as well: the ridiculous left-leg grip, the solid middle-class wholeness (no tattoos or pierced studs on the body) and a sense of lively that now permeates the dressing room. Ask coach Tony

Dixie McGrady was last year's rookie eighth-five-hundred drafted straight out of high school at 18, a virtual unknown eight months before, same and he was the creation of a sneaker company (Adidas) who signed him to a one-year, \$12 million (U.S.) contract before he had donned a pro uniform. As a kid, eighth grader, he also lost his father for the spectacular dunk. ("Two guys like me, and I was, we're crowd pleasers. That's what we gotta do, we gotta score our way.") But his color-toned season was not a kind one. Raptor general manager James Thomas left in a huff, followed not far after by the coach (Dwight Wallace), the star player (Damon Stoudamire) and a host of other teammates. "Last year was embarrassing, man," says McGrady. "I was just so afraid. Now, every day I look forward to it. Especially with Vince around. He's accepted all the time. I know he's going to pick me up."

The cousin factor. The two are actually related in a distant way. McGrady's grandfather and Carter's grandmother are cousins, and when McGrady discovered this at a family reunion two years ago he called up Carter, told a sophomore just breaking into the starting lineup of the University of North Carolina Tar Heels. McGrady was

15 minutes away in Durham, finishing high school at Mount Zion Christian Academy, a religious and basketball hot spot. The two have been almost inseparable ever since.

Family is important to McGrady, maybe because he grew up in such an extended grouping. Raised mostly by a domineering grandfather, Robert Willis, in the small central Florida town of Auburndale (population 9,000), a strip mall on the way to bigger cities, McGrady has six younger stepbrothers and stepsisters who he is close to, three of them came to Toronto for spring break to hang out with the Raptors. Next door lived a family of cousins that he played sports with almost every day. Now, when he dunks in a way that astounds even his, he puts his thumbs and fingers together in the form of an A for "Yes" and says "Amen" inside in Auburndale. When Carter works his magic, he merely breaths his chest or dunks his muscles like a certain character: "Hey man, just having some fun. That's what it's all about."

Family is important for Carter, too. Both parents were teachers in suburban Daytona Beach, about an hour from Auburndale in a hot car, who studied in his values of caring for others in a formal way. He has already established his own foundation for disadvantaged kids and was named "best in Auburndale." When Carter works his magic, he merely breaths his chest or dunks his muscles like a certain character: "Hey man, just having some fun. That's what it's all about."

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The two cousins clearly have a lot for each other on the court, and lately coach Birch Carter has been extending their playing time together, notably in the crucial final minutes. In a recent game against the Milwaukee Bucks, James Thomas, Carter and McGrady scored 16 of the team's 39 points. McGrady, the younger of the two, sees these moments as the best. "Scottie [Pippen] and Michael [Jordan] combinations, with himself in the supporting role. That's my game," he says. "I enjoy getting Vince the ball. He's our scorer." Carter won't touch that notion. He's played pickup ball with his Arieses at UNC, their mutual alma mater; he knows he has a long way to go to be in that league and he is desperate to be his own man. His snicker-dunk with Puma, not known as a basketball power. And he has recently had some of his best UNC games, he's been a leading scorer and a leading rebounder.

But he also has a warm side for his coaches, backing him up with head bobs when he's done, looking him over when he's on the hoop. "Sometimes we're running down the court I couldn't tell you who is on my right," says Carter. "I know he's on my left. For some reason, I just know where he is."

He might know where he is. They live three floors apart in the same apartment building in Lake Ontario. They spend most of their free time hanging out together or with teammates, riding motorcycles, playing PlayStation video games. For the four Portlanders on the Raptors, all single guys, three live in the same building. "I do a lot of sleeping," says McGrady. His 19-year-old body is still growing; he's willing it to be six-foot-six and a half. They are also phone buddies, with the occasional \$5,500 a month phone bill. "Sometimes," says Carter, laughing, "I'm at the front of the line, he's at the back. We're talking to each other on the phone. Does that thing guys ever do?"

Life in the NBA is a crazy gig anyway—part closed brotherhood, part star machine. "People in Toronto are cool, they give me some space," says Carter. "Back home everybody wants a piece of you." McGrady, with the sleepy eyes and backback master, is the next on line. He thinks of himself as the big brother. "That's right," he says. "Look out for him, that I know he's looking out for me, too. We don't even use an nickname." Adds Carter: "The two of us are really guys that come into the NBA with family in the same town." The NBA arena is every man for himself. But not in Toronto. Here it is two guys looked by the same cousins, the same charmed life and their own mother's conversations set to run this month. Family stuff. Showtime. □



Clarke counselling the unemployed in Toronto's declining habitat

# LESS WORK AHEAD

BY ROSS LAYER

## Business

When the experts on Bay Street want to measure the strength of the country's economy, they study all sorts of arcane indicators, from the number of housing starts to the pace of industrial production. Clarke Clarke, a career counselor who counsels simply contacts the number of people who attend for weekly job-hunting seminars. During the recession and downsizing wave of the early 1990s, Clarke's presentations drew an average of 85 men and women, many of whom were feeling devastated after being laid off for the first time in their lives. These days, the weekly turnout is more like 30 or 45, and the mood is noticeably more buoyant. "The difference is unbelievable, really," says Clarke, 48, founder and executive director of the Executive Advancement Resource Network (EARN), a nonprofit group for unemployed business managers and executives. "It's a bit like a golf score—we know we're doing well when fewer people contact us."

It's not just Clarke's organization that is doing well. Since the beginning of the year the national unemployment rate has been holding steady at 7.8 per cent, down from an average of 11.3 per cent in 1992 and lower than at any time since the drop-off of the 1980s economic boom. In Clarke's home province of Ontario, the country's economic heartland, the jobless rate is 6.4 per cent, thanks to a booming manufacturing sector, strong exports to the United States and lighter spending by Canadian consumers. As a result, the outlook for laid-off workers has improved dramatically since the beginning of the decade, when helter-skelter across the country were closing and many experts were warning of the potential for double-digit jobless rates for the rest of the decade. But the latest unemployment numbers also beg an obvious question: will the labour market continue to improve, or is this—as recent history appears to suggest—about as good as it gets?

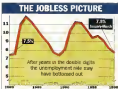
Based on the outlook for the economy as a whole, most experts think the employment picture is unlikely to get much better in the

coming months. In 1996, Canada's gross domestic product—the total value of all goods and services produced by the country in a given year—grew by three per cent, enough to generate 63,000 new jobs. This year, however, the consensus among private-sector forecasters is that GDP growth will decline to about 2.6 per cent—slightly higher than the rate at which the economy must expand to keep pace with Canada's increasing labour force. "It's only when GDP grows faster than 2.5 per cent that unemployment tends to fall," says Derek Burleton, an economist at TD Bank Financial Group in Toronto. "Because of that, we really aren't expecting a significant drop in unemployment this year. The pace of job growth we've seen recently is simply not sustainable."

Already, the rate at which new jobs are being generated has slowed considerably. In the five-month period from September, 1995, to the end of January, an estimated 335,000 new jobs were created across Canada, far above the average full-year increase of 343,000 new jobs since the start of the last recession. However, the increase in February was much more modest (33,000 new jobs), and in March employment actually fell for the first time in two months by 28,000 positions. Economists blame part of the decline on poor weather, which hurt the construction industry and retailers. The number of manufacturing jobs, on the other hand, increased by 34,800, further proof of the strong demand from the United States for Canadian exports.

The biggest challenge facing Canadian economy this year, many analysts say, is the looming prospect of a slowdown in activity south of the border. Fortunately, there is little sign of that happening just yet. U.S. factory output, consumer spending and the housing sector were all vibrant in the first quarter of 1996, while the lack of any significant inflationary pressure has temporarily quelled fears of an upswing hike in short-term interest rates. But the strength in U.S. domestic demand makes an underlying problem for the American economy a widening trade deficit caused in part by a decline in exports to Latin America, Europe and Asia. Falling foreign demand is one of the main reasons why experts believe U.S. economic growth will decelerate from an estimated pace of 3.1 per cent in the final quarter of 1996—the strongest in 15 years—to an estimated 2.6 per cent in 1998. That, in turn, means fewer new jobs, since exports to the United States account for roughly a third of this country's GDP. "It's not easy, U.S. growth begins to ease, that will definitely affect Canada," Burleton says.

In addition, there are several reasons Canada remains why the unemployment rate is unlikely to continue falling in the months ahead. Across the country, household debt is now at record levels and most consumers are in no shape to embark on a U.S.-style



## The unemployment rate is holding steady at 7.8 per cent, but that may be as good as it gets

consuming spree, particularly since this year's federal budget contained no sizable tax cuts. And despite the recent drop in mortgage rates to near 30-year lows, demand for new housing remains weak in Atlantic Canada, Quebec and British Columbia, and has been slumping in Alberta. (The only significant pocket of strength is Ontario, where the number of housing starts in March was at its second-highest level in seven years.)

On top of those problems, economists point out a disturbing trend in Canada's employment statistics that will almost certainly affect some of the job creation that does take place this year. At the end of the 1980s boom, the labour participation rate—the share of the population aged 15 and older that is working or looking for work—was 47.5 per cent. Since then, it has been dropping more or less steadily, reaching 42.1 per cent in 1996. The decline among people between the ages of 15 and 24 has been even more pronounced, from 74.6 per cent in 1989 to 62.9 per cent last year. "The message seems to be that young people, fearful of not being able to find jobs, are staying in school longer, while many older people have simply become discouraged and have given up looking for work. When, inevitably, those people do begin hunting for jobs again, their decision to enter the labour force will put upward pressure on the unemployment rate."

"One thing we've consistently underestimated since the end of the recession is the extent to which people wouldn't return to the labour force, and that's certainly not something to celebrate," says Robb Englund, a former federal finance official who is now deputy chief economist at the Bank of Montreal. He adds that if the participation rate had by now recovered to 1980's levels, "the unemployment rate would be a lot higher than it is."

Yet for all the challenges Canada faces this year, the job market is unquestionably better than it has been at any time in the decade. The environment could not have come at a better time for Surrey, B.C., resident John Jamieson, a 39-year-old father of three who lost his job as a drywall stuffer last November when the company

that had employed him for 18 years decided to close one of its distribution centres. In February, following the advice of his Employment Insurance counsellor, Jamieson enrolled in a weekly sponsored job-finding course that teaches people how to write résumés, organize references and prepare for job interviews.

The training paid off by the end of the three-week course, one of the 12 participants followed Jamieson, had found work, even though British Columbia's economy remains among the weakest in the country. "I was a job advertised in the paper and figured it wouldn't hurt to get some practice by going for an interview," Jamieson says. "I was really surprised to get the interview, but after we talked for 15 minutes he offered me a position."

The new job is difficult, as "perfect"—aside to the work he was doing before, but higher so the management ladder. "To be honest, I really didn't think I would have that hard a time finding a job."

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Deirdre McMurdy



# Flying into indigestion

Every day Joe Benton slips on a headset and rides into battle. As branch manager of the largest in-flight catering business in Canada—Cana Operations' facility at Toronto's Pearson International Airport—he oversees the preparation of 60,000 airline meals a day during peak season. Seven days a week, 24 hours a day, a staff of 850 food in the stainless steel clere of a 5,000-square-metre kitchen. They churn through 40,000 bread rolls a day, 4,000 heads of lettuce a week, 350,000 cheese servings a month. Benton maintains a \$500,000 inventory of food items to ensure his chefs don't run out of any key ingredients at the last minute.

The advent of deregulation and ferocious international competition among airlines has transformed the \$15-billion a-

year airline catering business into a cut-throat race. Airlines used to run their own catering operations. But in the age of discount fares and seat sales, they have increasingly outsourced to companies such as Toronto-based Cana or LSG Sky Chefs, which is partly owned by Oneworld of Toronto.

Airlines are under intense pressure to slash costs and boost profit margins, while continuing to attract passengers with limps of pumping and customized service. So while corners are cut, Cana's current challenge means for any of its 21 airline clients—which include Air Canada, British Airways and American Airlines—that compete on the same routes. It must comply with each carrier's specifications for lines, cutlery and dishes. And it has had to develop a roster of 17 specialty menus to accommodate health and religious preferences.

According to Benton, passenger expectations about airline meals tend to be out of sync with this aggressive new reality. Every one grumbles about the food served up on flights, but no one wants to pay to improve it. Canadians, he says, are especially demanding. "In the U.S., they may get a perfect meal if the flight is under two hours. Here, they want a hot breakfast between Toronto and Ottawa."

Food typically accounts for just five per cent of an airline's operating budgets. The average economy class meal costs \$6, in his

new class that climbs to \$85 to \$95, excluding liquor. The crates of lobster at Cana's first-class service, where meals cost the airline up to \$300 each. To his clients, when their food costs, Cana is saving more packaged foods—bags of potato chips or cookies, for example. It is cutting back on specialties such as lemon wedges, parsley sprigs and olives. Pasta is often used these days as a low-cost alternative to meat or seafood.

Cana also relies on its sophisticated computer system. It is directly tied into airline reservation systems, so that if a flight is delayed or cancelled, the kitchen can respond quickly, avoiding costly waste. Chilled food trays are shipped to an airport 2½ hours before takeoff and reheating is done in the plane's high-temperature ovens.

The pressure on airline caterers worldwide is likely to intensify. After falling by about 18 per cent last year, food prices are once again on the rise. The Asian economic downturn has reduced the demand for low-cost business-class tickets, which have increased in price by more than 35 per cent in three years.

Several weeks ago, Continental Airlines' attempt to raise fares by another one to three per cent failed, when all of its competitors would not follow its lead.

Meanwhile in Canada, Canadian Airlines is reported to be pondering the start-up of a new discount service. After losing almost \$230 million in 1998, industry analysts expect the airline to lose that much again when it reports its first-quarter results by early May. Earlier this year, the Calgary-based carrier spent millions of dollars to update its corporate logo, its employee uniforms and its marketing campaign. Canadian's objective was to attract more of the lucrative business-travel traffic, but talk of a discount service indicates that strategy may have flopped already.

Benton concedes that Canadian's world-class food would probably get a green dot, because airlines almost always match every move of a competitor. As for those passengers who already lament bad air circulation, inadequate cabin cleaning, cramped leg room, a cash bar and congealed food trays—it is downright serious.



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## ROYAL OAK RECEIVER

An Ontario Court judge has appointed PricewaterhouseCoopers as the interim receiver for embattled Royal Oak Mason Inc. The receiver has the power to start selling the gold-mining company's assets. A Royal Oak lawyer said his client may still survive outside protection of the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, a federal law that was used to restructure Enbridge's debt.

## SITUATION OVERLOAD

Discount brokers including Toronto Dominion Bank's Green Line Investor Services Inc. and the Bank of Montreal's Investline were hit with a rash of complaints from clients who could not get through by phone, computer or the Internet to trade stocks. Bank officials said trading volume increased as much as 40 per cent in less than two weeks and overloaded computers. Broker-investing services with an Internet component were particularly numerous.

## ROAD ALL THE RAGE

Ontario received a deal to sell an electronic toll highway north of Toronto to SNC-Lavalin Group, the Calumet de la Rivière Group and the Ontario Highway Development Corporation. The deal was approved by the Ontario government, which made no doubt in its \$1.5-billion investment in the roadway.

## AXE FALLS AT CTV

In a bid to save \$5 million a year from its budget, CTV Inc. announced plans to cut 105 full-time jobs at regional offices across the country. The private broadcaster said two-thirds of the operations are in administration and operations and will not substantially affect programming. CTV says the layoffs are the result of a general shift in advertising from local and regional markets to national audiences.

## LISTENING TO THE BANKS

After meeting with the chairmen of the country's six biggest banks, Finance Minister Paul Martin said the government will require more flexible regulations to compete internationally. The banks' interest on loans has declined, fewer firms on bank ownership and the ability to issue assets and sell insurance through branches.

## Rogers aims for staying power

Rogers Communications Inc. president Ted Rogers may have finally found the executive he has been looking for to lead his company's fledgling cable subsidiary into the next millennium—at least, for now. There has been a turnover of three chief executive officers at Rogers Cable Systems Ltd. since 1990, starting with the departure of one of long-time CEO Colin Watson. The latest to leave is former Bell Canada executive Terry Smith, a U.S. cable industry executive who was hired out of early retirement in California six months ago to head up the Toronto-based cable television provider. Smith announced last week that he was leaving Rogers for personal reasons, which he chose not to discuss. His resignation is widely linked to his reluctance that—beyond over enthusiasm—Canadian investors are becoming wary of Rogers' cable assets—working with the enterprise unit who built the company is not for everyone.

The Rogers board hopes his replacement will be different. Taking over from Smith that week is John Tory, the president and chief executive of Rogers Media Inc. and Maclean Hunter Publishing Ltd., which owns Montreal's *Star*. He has been the company's number one since he was 15. He says a young Ted Rogers worked for his grandfather as an auditing student at the Tory DeLaurens & Hingston and that the two men met years later through their involve-

ment with the Progressive Conservative party. Tory first worked for Rogers's broadcasting company when he was in his teens, then went on to become a lawyer, developing his name between law and politics, including a stint as Ontario premier William Davis's principal secretary. In 1990, he returned to Rogers Communications as a senior executive.

Tory's experience made him a natural choice when the cable job left vacant for the third time in as many years. Investors' perceptions of Rogers's potential may be on the upswing, but Tory says the cable operation has a lot of work ahead adjusting to new competition and improving customer service. He is confident his familiarity with the corporate culture will make a difference. "We have a solid working relationship," he says of Rogers.

"We can be frank with each other and get the job done." A senior media executive who knows both men hopes Tory is right. "John knows what he's doing. He has his eyes wide open and he thinks he can handle it."

In the wake of Tory's appointment, Anthony Viner, president and CEO of Rogers Broadcasting Ltd., becomes the new president and chief executive of Rogers Media, while Maclean Hunter's president and CEO of Maclean Hunter, Paul Jones, head of Canadian Business Media, replaces Segal as publisher of *Maclean's*.

KIMBERLEY NOBLE in Toronto



Tory taking over cable operations



# Peter C. Newman

## Turning UBC into a Berkeley or Caltech

Few of Canada's essential institutions are suffering from greater turmoil than our universities. In this Age of Internet, when we can all become our own professors, the future of higher learning depends directly on the speed with which our leaders can accommodate change.

Vancouver's University of British Columbia meeting the future head-on. President Michael Piper, a limy PhD in epidemiology and biochemistry from McGill University, is planning a series of reforms that will turn UBC upside down—and not "down." "Internet," she told me last week, "is information. It's not knowledge. Using the Net allows us to access facts more quickly, but it's not application, and it's certainly not problem-solving. There's a need, still, for interaction, for personal and peer deliberation—and that will never fade."

Piper is in the process of drafting a new educational approach that will revolutionize not only university learning and teaching, but the actual shape and feel of classrooms. "Too long," she insists, "we've been locked into a form of passive teaching, where you can't move or talk, only take down what you hear. Most students who sit daily in the fixed lecture halls are falling down at 50 minutes and never coming back. We're going to compete with the Internet, we have to improve personal interaction, and that will require reconfiguring classrooms."

Instead of the traditional desks that lock students into position, forcing them to become passive recipients of their professors' wisdom for lack of it, she intends to transform classrooms into learning laboratories. Students will share round tables with their teachers, who will lecture for 10 minutes at a time, set out a context, pose a problem, and have the students cluster into a "task force" that comes up with solutions. "Students," she says, "must begin to manage their own learning, start taking up their own responsibility for learning, which should be much more experiential and self-directed."

Piper's vision for the university—which this year boasts a student body of 33,000 plus 1,900 faculty—is that it become recognized as an intellectual catalyst and supplier of knowledge workers for Canada's West Coast high-tech industry. "Interested in," she notes, "these companies don't cluster around universities directly for the applied research, but for basic research as well, because that's where the real creative ideas start. Scientific breakthroughs are occurring much more multifactorially, so that technology is being changed by the physics of matter, for example, and anthropology is being explained through the application of DNA sequencing."

Piper's dream is to turn UBC into a lively research centre that cross-pollinates with the computer and Internet worlds of the private sector. UBC would become the Canadian West Coast equivalent

of Stanford, Berkeley and Caltech, which supply much of the brain power to Northern California's Silicon Valley. Adds Piper: "Unlike airports or concrete canals, research universities are not easily built or added into existence, because they evolve only after decades of investment and commitment." (Already, 65 companies using UBC-developed research have been established in the province, employing 1,500 and attracting investment of more than \$700 million.)

Piper intends to make UBC a more specialized high-tech, research-oriented university with greater emphasis on graduate students. It would be re-organized to foster the atmosphere and provide the facilities—required to do something that past universities have not had the money to achieve: create new knowledge.

The UBC campus already boasts several unique features. Nobel Prize winner Michael Smith once heads Canada's first research centre devoted to biomedical research into the causes of genetic diseases. The Bock Biomedical Institute, run by the Miao in Miao himself, is doing remarkable research into removing barriers faced by the handicapped. The *Shen* Tao School of Journalism (where I teach) is breaking new ground by turning reporters into authors. UBC was the first Canadian university to teach "cyber-law marketing" as a new subject.

Piper's objective is not only to turn UBC into the country's most intensely research-oriented university, but to reach out to its community and the country at large. "Canada's future," she maintains, "will depend on knowledge as well as on the public sector and the private sector; the social sector will become equally important. This will encourage more nonprofit organizations, manned by volunteers, aiming to create human health and well-being."

These are audacious goals, but Piper is one of those enlightened academics who knows a list, at least of learning, and will not take it for granted. Her record in research and in the use of her mind and an unusual gift. Deep into our interview, she pauses and reflects on what a really smart idea to add value to a product or process. "I grew up on Lake Erie in a family of boy children, sandwiched between two wild and crazy brothers. As teenagers and wild and wiser-skies, they decided one summer to build a house-made ski jump. It was decided that I, their sister, could not participate. Standing on the shore, yearning to ski, I observed the limitations of their process, interpreting the flaws of their product. Gradually, the whole added solution became apparent. The use of heavy soap, applied at strategic places. This contribution resulted in two important outcomes: a successful ski jump and the right to jump, as well as equal with my brothers."

That's why Martha Piper's adult dreams stand such a good chance of coming true.

## FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

Of all the months to pick, February seems chosen from February to come to Canada in numbers not seen in more than a decade. During the height of the Canadian winter, foreigners made 3.7 million overnight visits (one or more nights) in 1993, Statistics Canada reported. The seasonally adjusted figure represents a 1.1 per cent jump over January. By the same majority of travellers were Americans, accounting for 1.3 million of the visits. And for the 12th consecutive

month, the number of overnight stays by Americans to Canada exceeded the number of Canadians who travelled to the United States. The reason for the influx is simple. "Americans have a booming economy, strong consumer confidence and a stronger dollar," says Statistics Canada spokesman.

Canadians, however, have begun to show an increasing willingness to take their battered dollars across the border for a day's outing. All told, Canadians made 2.7 million overnight visits to the United States. Statistics, up four per cent from January, when such visits hit their lowest level of the decade.

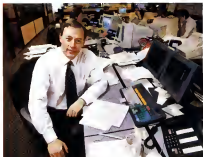
## COMING IN DROVES

The average number of foreigners staying one or more nights in Canada in a month





## Surfing the Web's wild wave



Answorth: buying a few Net stocks because 'safe companies may become disastrous'

BY DIANE FORREST

**A** mutual fund investors enjoy the budding spring flowers, the bright peepers and the frost-free weather. The Internet is the latest in a series of technology-related stocks that have become so popular that everyone from babies to chimney sweeps is specializing on bulbs worth the equivalent of tens of thousands of dollars in today's money. Essential, by the way, market candles, leaving in western ruins and the Dutch economy in disarray. Today, some observers are predicting that Internet stocks—shares in companies that do business through or provide technology for the World Wide Web—are this era's tulip bulbs. U.S. Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan has called Internet plays the "national lottery," several U.S. mutual funds are aggressively investing in Net stocks (despite a one-year return of 336 per cent for the popular U.S.-based Internet Fund), and even the professional golfers of Silicon Valley are reported to be nervous about Web-related stocks.

One question the Internet's potential, Macroeconomic International Data Corp. has predicted that Internet business will grow from transactions of \$76 billion to a \$196-billion business by 2003. The worry is that Net stock prices are greatly outpacing the

companies' actual earnings. Net auctioneer eBay Inc. bounced from \$18 (U.S.) to a high of \$54 (U.S.) on its first day on the stock market. During last trading in January, Yahoo! Inc. was valued by stock buyers to be worth more than the entire U.S. airline industry, while America Online Inc. (better known as AOL) was more valuable than all U.S. transportation companies put together. These are the Net businesses with viable products and earnings. Seventy per cent of the firms

### How much Net content lurks in mutual funds?

whose stocks make up the popular Interactive Week Internet Index have yet to earn a virtual nickel.

For ordinary Canadians, this fact may seem about as relevant to their own investments as a 17th-century tulip bulb—except for one nagging question: how much of that valuable Internet stuff could be lurking about in Canadian mutual funds? It is possible to find nerve-racking amounts of Web-related stock in Canadian funds. For instance, Strategic Value Fund has 22.9 per cent of its

holdings in @Entertainment Inc., a Polish cable provider. But this is a hedge fund, designed to take big risks and requiring initial investments of \$150,000 or more. In other words, not the fund for the average investor. To find out whether there's an Internet bubble waiting to burst in mainstream mutual funds, Merient's asked Toronto-based BellCharis Inc., a research company, to search its database for funds that have the highest Web-related stocks among their top 30 holdings. According to BellCharis, few Canadian equity funds have much of any Net stock, for the simple reason that there are not many such Canadian companies to buy. For their U.S. and global funds, however, Canadian fund companies have free access to all the distant Internet giants. But even here, asset managers are still shunning any but the most well-known Web-related.

BellCharis found 70 funds with sizable holdings—as much as 5.9 per cent of their assets (for example, Spectrum United American Growth)—in Cisco Systems Inc., a well-established manufacturer of Internet and networking products. Thirtynine of them held AOL, but only three funds opted for Yahoo!, two for the successful online bookstore Amazon.com Inc., and no fund owned Bid.com International Inc., the Canadian Internet auction company with a share price that has bounced from half-a-loonie to over \$16, but, as yet, not turned a profit.

However, Alumin Financial Services Ltd., the Toronto-based mutual fund firm, has found what appears to be a way for Canadians to indulge their appetite for some of the Internet action with lower risk. The company has launched the E-Business Fund, managed by the same people behind Merient's successful Internet and Technology Fund. The new fund will put focus strictly on companies with Internet-related business—firms that could become the next Microsoft Corp. or simply without a trace. Instead, it mixes in non-tech companies. "They're the Wal-Marts and publishers and broadcasters that are using the Internet and other networks to connect to businesses and to customers," explained E-Business Fund manager Ian Answorth. "It's a pure Internet fund," he says, "you have very few alternatives to protect your clients." Accordingly, his fund's current top 10 includes big hits such as AOL, Cisco, Amazon.com, the cablecast provider @Home Network and Net adventures agency Doubleclick Inc., but also old favorites such as Microsoft, Charles Schwab Corp., Federal Express Corp., Walt Disney Corp. and IBM Corp.

In general, however, investors should stop

worrying and learn to love the Net, says Answorth, since it's becoming impossible to locate that of a mutual fund portfolio. While past Internet investments may make up only about two per cent of the market, just about any forward-thinking company is involved in networking in some fashion. If Microsoft is making major investments in cable Internet access, does that make it a Net company? "My feeling is a good growth manager should have probably 15 per cent (in the Net) in some form or another," says Answorth.

He questions the safety in avoiding Web-related stocks and points to Borders, the once-successful bookstore chain whose stock is now dropping while its rival, Neteller Amazon, takes a hungry ride to the top. "Safe" companies do have relatively less volatility," Answorth says, "but they may become dinosaurs." Eric Kerner, a portfolio manager at the University of Toronto, agrees that Net content is worth while. "Any fund that is describing itself as reasonably diversified should have a small percentage in the Internet. This is a big industry and could become huge." But he adds that if the fund has between 10 and 15

### SOARING E-STOCKS

Share prices in Web-related firms have taken flight, while indexes such as the TSE are making steady gains



### AOL U.S. funds

Share prices in Web-related firms have taken flight, while indexes such as the TSE are making steady gains



SOURCE: COMMUNITY FUND OF CANADA

per cent in high-flying Net stocks, "it should be advertised as doing that."

The important questions are: "Do the stakeholders understand what they're buying and is the manager doing what he says he's doing?" says Kerner. "You could make a lot of money and you could lose a lot of money—nothing in this is understood." Some observers worry less about Net stocks and more that the Internet bubble may burst and sink the rest of the market. However, Canadian markets do not have as far to fall as the still-flaming U.S. markets and have fewer Net stocks. "Our markets are not nearly as

posed to take advantage of what he and others believe is a major shift in how the world does business. "We're dealing," he says, "with a fundamental change in our economy." In fact, perhaps investors should be asking fund managers why there is not more Web-related stock in their portfolios. After all, tulips will sell well. A Zenschenbuch, graded from descriptions of original 17th-century tulips in the Willem-Bloem, the national Dutch bulb museum, will still set you back \$12 apiece. In other words, even in an overblown bubble, there's always some real soil. □

Your daughter and Sir Isaac Newton are each demonstrating the principle of gravity at the grade 8 science fair.

Who's going to get an "A"?



# Canada's 'genocide'

Thousands taken from their homes need help

BY MICHAEL DOWNEY

**C**arla Williams was 4 when the authorities knocked on the door and took the terrified Manitoba native youngster away from her parents forever. It was 1968, and Williams was thrust into a white society where nobody spoke her native tongue. Three years of cultural confusion later, she was adopted by a family that then moved to Holland. There the young girl was permitted to contact with her grieving parents back in Canada. Subjected to emotional and sexual abuse, she had three babies by the age of 16—two of them, she says, by her adoptive father, and one now given up for adoption. Finally, after her descent into alcohol, drugs and prostitution, the Dutch government received an official request from Canada to have her returned. Williams left Amsterdam in 1989 at the age of 35, show-

ing "I'm going home." She arrived back in Canada too late to meet the parents she had barely known; after the removal of three of their children, her native mother and father concurred suicide.

Williams, now a saleswoman in Winnipeg, has had considerable success in turning her life around. But a new study being prepared for release next week sheds light on a tragically disruptive program that saw thousands of young natives removed from their families for three decades starting in the 1950s. Children from native communities in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario as well as Manitoba were routinely shipped to two native foster homes or adoptive families far from their homes. Most of the 3,099 from Manitoba alone and many from the other provinces went to the United States, where placement agencies often received fees in the \$15,000 to \$20,000 range from the adop-



*Richard: dysfunctional families and a deep anger among aboriginals*

tive parents. One Manitoba judge has branded the child seizures "cultural genocide," and they do seem to fall well within the United Nations post-Second World War definition of genocide, which includes "forcibly transferring children of [one] group to another group."

Now, after almost a year of hearings, a report will be delivered this week to the leading body, a joint committee of aboriginal groups and a unique partnership of four Ontario government ministries. Prepared by an aboriginal social agency, Native Child and Family Services of Toronto, and Toronto-based consultants Stevenson and Associates and Janet Boydell, the report is expected to examine the history of what authorities called the "apprehended" or "native children," which continued into the early 1980s. The practice is sometimes referred to as the Sixties Scoop because the numbers peaked during that decade.

The seizures were carried out by child welfare agencies that insisted they were acting in the children's best interest—separating them from a hostile environment that they were getting in their native parents' home. Fierce apprehensions of native children in fact began up to five

decades earlier with the creation of residential schools, which functioned more as alternative parenting institutions than educational facilities. These strict boarding schools effectively incarcerated native children for 16 months of the year.

Unfortunately, many of the students returned from residential schools as distant, angry aliens, lacking emotional bonds with their own families. Having missed out on nurturing family environments, they were ill prepared to show affection or relate to their own children when they became parents—in most did at an early age. Then, in the 1950s and 1960s, the federal government delegated responsibility for First Nations health, welfare and educational services to the provinces, while retaining financial responsibility for natives. With guaranteed payments from Ottawa for each child apprehended, the number of First Nations children made wards of the state skyrocketed. In 1959, only one per cent of Canadian children in custody were native, a decade later the number had risen to 40 per cent, while aboriginals made up less than four per cent of the population.

Ultimately, it became clear that the agencies were doing terrible damage to accused numbers of young natives. "It was perhaps—perhaps—done with the best of intentions," says David Langley,

current assistant deputy minister of Manitoba's child and family services. "But once it became recognized that it was the wrong thing to do, changes were made to legislation." A process introduced in 1986, he says, ensures that an aboriginal child removed from a family will be placed in a new home according to strict priorities, turning to a non-native placement only as a last resort.

As previous misadventures in other provinces have shown, the Sixties Scoop adoptions were rarely successful and many ended with children committing suicide. The new Ontario report will undoubtedly refer to federal repatriation programs already in place in Manitoba and British Columbia—as well as Australia, where there was a similar seizure of aboriginals—with a view to helping others return to Canada, find their roots and locate their families. The study will also set the stage for new programs aimed at healing the collective native pain and, perhaps, at some, deep-rooted anger.

Individual stories of the Sixties Scoop paint a heart-wrenching picture. Sometimes, white families at status and non-status Indian or Métis children were separated from each other, never to meet again. Names were changed, often several times. They were shipped thousands of kilometres from their people

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Newton's The Gravitational Theory of Gravity

## INTERNET Shopping Guide

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## JUSTICE

and denied contact with their parents, siblings or communities or information about their heritage or culture. Some were enslaved, abused and raped. And no Canadian body has ever officially taken responsibility, or apologized, for the policies.

Maclean's has learned that the new report will be soft on blame but frank about the extent of the tragedy still plaguing native parents and plunging the thousands of survivors who lost their names, languages, families, childhood and, above all, their identities. It will seek faster access to adoption records to speed repatriation. However, Spitta Maclellan, a member of the committee of the umbrella group that funded the study, says repatriation is only a partial remedy. "We need to bring them back into the native circle," she says, "in a way that is comfortable for them."

The decision to commission the study recognized the losses were felt by all native people, says Maclellan, who is Metis. "We are grieving," she says. "We are angry and we want to do something to at least start the healing and to a holistic way."

John Muir would agree. "I was taken away from my family because my grandparents were alcoholics," says 33, a Vancouver resident, who was placed with adoptive parents who were—as social workers had noted on his records prior to adoption—known alcoholics and racists.

Muir says she was raised to be ashamed of her native status. "It just hit me a couple of years ago that it's OK not to hide it anymore," she says. "Now that I'm away from my adoptive parents, I'm allowed to be native."

The report will also refer to the tragic story of Richard Cardinal, a northern Alberta Metis forcibly removed from his family at age 4. Over the next 33 years, he was placed in 28 homes and institutions. In one, he was beaten with a stick for wetting the bed. Another provided a bed just two feet wide in a flooded basement. One entire Christmas Day while his adoptive family celebrated the holiday, Cardinal was kept outside in the cold, slumped in his simple aluminum legman when he was 9. At his 38th foster home, aged 17, he killed a boy between two trees and hanged himself.

Toronto social worker Rennie Richard, a co-author of the report, says it outlines the history of the seizures through the words of people who experienced them firsthand. But he feels strongly that the problem was only one part of a long history of wrongheaded and disastrous policies towards Canada's native population. "It's the legacy of child welfare in this country," says Richard. "That

we have dysfunctional families and a deep anger among aboriginals."

In the late 70s, Manitoba's native leaders rebelled against the permanent loss of their children. "This was cultural genocide," concluded Manitoba family court Judge Edwin Kurekian, called on to investigate the seizures in 1983. "You took a child from his or her specific culture and you placed him into a foreign culture without any counselling assistance to the family which had the child. There's something drastically and basically wrong with that." That year, Manitoba banned out-of-province adoptions of



Muir wanted to be valued as the native status

## Seizures of aboriginal children continued into the 1980s

native children and overruled its child welfare system. Native child welfare authorities were established across Canada.

The task of repairing the damage is still under way. Lashbeth Bell, who grew up in a native family and now heads the B.C. repatriation program, was shocked at the loss of identity among those removed from their native community. "People have called and asked, 'Can you just tell me what kind of Indian I am?'" she says. "It made me cry. I'd like Canadians to know what happened and why. Non-natives always 'justify' their protection of natives, they don't realize the racism in that."

In a 1989 B.C. government hearing into the Sixties Scoop seizures, a First Nations elder addressed Canada's history of "protection" aboriginals. "For 30 years," said the elder, "generations of our children, the very future of our communities, have been taken away from us. Will they come home as our leaders, knowing the power and tradition of their people? Or will they come home broken and in pain, not knowing who they are, looking for the family that died of a broken heart?" Those are questions that new repatriation and education programs could help answer. □



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*First (left),  
Anderson; 'love  
in many forms'*



## Opera

## Famous last words

Robertson Davies' final work is a triumph

### THE GOLDEN ASS

Musée de l'Amérique Indienne

Libretto by Robertson Davies

Directed by Colin Graham

By the time *The Golden Ass* received its world premiere in Toronto last week, it had become one of the most anticipated projects in the history of Canadian opera. Unusually, the music for it was neither its composer, Winnipeg's Randolph Peters, nor even its whopping \$1.8 million price tag—the most the Canadian Opera Company has ever

spent on staging a city-reunited work—lost the man who wrote the libretto. Celebrated novelist Robertson Davies completed work on *The Golden Ass* four years ago, just before his death at 82. Having it as *Apollonia's* 1,600-year-old Roman tale of the same name, Davies spun a tale about a pleasure-loving young man called Lucius whose pride and curiosity get him turned into a donkey. It's a story full of magic, humor and, as one of the characters proclaims, "love in many forms." That being Davies, it also offers up some serious moral and psychological themes

that, in the end, help make *The Golden Ass* as moving as it is entertaining. In an odd, old-fashioned way, this is a groundbreaking work, too. Over the past few decades, contemporary opera has demanded a lot of its listeners, exploring minor keys, dissonance and 15-tone scales with a grim determination that has attracted few and repelled many. But with *The Golden Ass*, Peters has partially broken with the modernist tradition to write in a more populist style. That doesn't mean his opera sounds like *Les Misérables*, but it does offer up some hummable tunes as well as a few passages of great beauty. When, early in the opera, its chorus of market women sing their wailing lament to their power of love ("What has so long escaped us, soft words—limbs entwining"), they generate a mood of longing so strong it hurts.

In the end, though, the success of *The Golden Ass* depends less on the music than on the production as a whole. Designer Susan Benson, who works mostly for Ontario's Stratford Festival, has created a broad sweep of blood-marble statues that rise towards a blue Mediterranean sky. Here at a market crowded with merchants, shoppers



Anderson as the ass, Davies' major

## Executive Real Estate Advertising Supplement

MACLEAN'S TORONTO EDITION - APRIL 26, 1999



The latest design for semi-detached homes like the David at 3,155 sq. ft. captures the look and feel of estate homes. This model by National Homes has columns as part of the front elevation of the house to create an impression of grandeur.

## TIME to TAKE the PLUNGE

*A guide to buying your first home*

For first-time home buyers, the timing could not be better. Interest rates are low, real estate prices are stable, and job growth is steady. Say you establish a budget of \$180,000 that you wish to spend on a house. At today's interest rates (5.95 per cent), this would cost you no more than \$1,200 per month to carry including taxes. To qualify for the mortgage you would need a household income of about \$60,000 depending on your down payment. You can now buy a home with five per cent down payment versus the conventional 25 per

cent, through a Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation-insured mortgage. Banks are aggressive for your business and incentives include three per cent cash back and a half percentage point below posted rates. In this price range (\$100,000) you can buy a townhome or a semi-detached home. There are many designs and locations to choose from throughout the G.D. We are going to take you on a tour with our featured builder, National Homes, to show you what you can buy for \$180,000 in today's new home market. ▶

## WHAT CAN YOU GET FOR \$180,000?

### How to Live Smart

IN THE COST-CONSCIOUS 90s, one rule of survival is to live well, even while keeping keeping your expenses low. Perhaps a smaller, more affordable home with style is the answer. With mortgage rates the lowest in a generation, the time to switch from renting to owning is now. Enjoy the pride of ownership and building equity instead of paying your landlord.



The David, 1,450 sq ft

National Homes has a townhome community in the Maple/Richmond Hill area called Coachman's Crossing. It is located at Richford Road and Dufferin Street. Here you can buy a three-bedroom finished townhome that sits on a 1E+side lot that is 1,260 sq ft or a three-bedroom finished Coachman's townhome on a 20' wide lot that is 1,350 sq ft for just \$140,000. The Coachman's townhome is one of the latest designs in the market. The design is based on the principles of New Urbanism, where there are porches in the rear of the home. One look at the designs of these



**THE DAVID**  
This semi-detached model The David currently sells for \$140,000. It has an open kitchen with a living/dining room on the main floor and a two-piece powder room. On the second floor you have three bedrooms with a full-bath and a walk-in closet in the master bedroom. It is 1,415 sq ft and has a single-car garage.



**THE DART**  
This design is one of the more popular ones at Coachman's Crossing. The large kitchen is a standard feature in many of National Homes designs. In addition to the large kitchen such as cultured ceilings and inherent slab lighting doors. The Dart sells for \$119,000. Standard features include a fireplace with wood mantle, parquet oak flooring on the main floor, ceramic tile, security system, automatic door elevators. More features, French doors and vinyl casement windows. Buyers also have the choice of air-conditioning or four appliances.

National Homes and you will notice that these are not your ordinary townhomes. For example, there are double door entries, two-story windows, vertical columns, stone accents and large porches. These features are not what you would expect to find in a traditional townhome.

According to Pato Trentadue, vice president of housing at National Homes, the designs of the homes were inspired by an extensive consultation with potential homeowners as to what they were looking for in a house. The designs were meant to maximize the "bang" aspect of the home for the purchaser.

The layouts of the homes were designed very efficiently. For example, the Coach model is a 1,350-sq-ft design with no wasted space. When you walk in the door you are greeted by what Dennis Buckstone of National Homes describes as a "great room" that has a cultured ceiling and decorative columns. As you walk into the large country kitchen, you will see a breakfast bar and a French door leading to the patio. This two-room main floor design has eliminated the traditional L-shaped living and dining rooms in the plan and made the kitchen and family room bigger instead.

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The Rob & Jenny Horan Unit is 11. This model offers classic stone, woodwork, detached, double car garage and a large front porch to provide an elegant curb appeal. You will notice that the model is not symmetrical but, each house is made a mirror image of its neighbor to give a distinction to each home. The semi-detached houses sell for \$229,995. Visit the four model semi-detached houses at Columbus Trail in Maple.

If you prefer the privacy of a semi-detached home, National Homes has a series of creative designs in their GORMAN™ semi-detached houses at its recently opened Churchill Meadows community in Mississauga. These designs have some of the features of single family homes like porches, eat in kitchens, granite bar/dinette in the master, vaulted ceilings and fireplaces. For your \$180,000 you can buy a three bedroom, 1,155 sq ft home with 1 1/2 bedrooms and a one-car garage. National Homes has seven designs to choose from at Churchill Meadows for \$189,995 to \$211,995—affordable within the budget for a first-time buyer. All are also available at other National Homes sites in Burlington and Maple.

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\$179,995	9%	\$17,499.55	\$1,377.44	6.75%	\$1,307.08	\$1,889.50	\$1,803.74	\$1,624.69
\$179,995	12%	\$17,499.55	\$1,377.44	6.75%	\$1,307.08	\$1,889.50	\$1,803.74	\$1,624.69
\$179,995	15%	\$17,499.55	\$1,377.44	6.75%	\$1,307.08	\$1,889.50	\$1,803.74	\$1,624.69
\$179,995	18%	\$17,499.55	\$1,377.44	6.75%	\$1,307.08	\$1,889.50	\$1,803.74	\$1,624.69
\$179,995	21%	\$17,499.55	\$1,377.44	6.75%	\$1,307.08	\$1,889.50	\$1,803.74	\$1,624.69
\$179,995	24%	\$17,499.55	\$1,377.44	6.75%	\$1,307.08	\$1,889.50	\$1,803.74	\$1,624.69
\$179,995	27%	\$17,499.55	\$1,377.44	6.75%	\$1,307.08	\$1,889.50	\$1,803.74	\$1,624.69
\$179,995	30%	\$17,499.55	\$1,377.44	6.75%	\$1,307.08	\$1,889.50	\$1,803.74	\$1,624.69

Note: All figures represent approximate only. Mortgage rates are subject to change. CMHC mortgage insurance premium. The mortgage insurance premium is \$2.75 per \$100,000 of the mortgage. Interest rate quoted is for your first year of the mortgage.

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Project Profile

NATIONAL HOMES: A builder that thinks outside of the box

NATIONAL HOMES, Inc. has been since 1972, has built over 1,500 homes. It is the building division of a much larger company that includes National Realty and Vancouver Development, 30 development arms. National Homes is one of the developers for Springdale (which is projected to be larger than the City of Guelph) in Barrie.

and Columbus Trail in Maple. First, Tremblay, vice president of housing sales, "The company is totally focused on the customer, right from the minute they enter our sales office, to the design of the homes, during the construction phase and after the buyer takes possession." Tremblay also states that National is very design focused.

It is determined to stay away from the cookie-cutter approach to home design and is planning to introduce more new features including double doors in the workshop, chairs, a built-in dining board in the kitchen, a view screen, a shower seat and balconies. These features are the result of extensive customer research. National has

also designed homes on many different lot layouts including semi-detached, semi-detached, walk-ins, detached semi, modern garage and traditional ranches. It is building in five sites in the GTA, Brampton, Maple, Richmond Hill and two in Mississauga. It is planning to open a sixth site in Oakville this spring.



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## OPERA

and wondrous entertainers, a storyteller called Petrus (bottom: Theodore Basser) begins to spin his tale of Lucius (top: Kevin Anderson). The various characters sustained by Petrus's imagination move up and down the steps among the market pavers, and it is a tribute to director Celia Goolson that the confounding spectacle of *The Golden Age* flows so smoothly.

As Petrus tells it, Lucius has anal sex with a beautiful young woman called Fata (top: Rebecca Canale). Their lovemaking scenes are improbably staged on a bed that is little more than a quilt placed haphazardly over the stairs. Yet so fine is the acting that the characters look more than comfortable; they seduce the audience so thoroughly as each other. This beautifully sung score also demonstrates the superiority of opera, at its best, to movies. Love songs in movies are almost inevitably sentimental. But Lucius and Fata's haunting duet expresses such a pure musicality and universal feeling that it seems far above the mundane.

Lucius's troubles start when he tries to steal some of the magical secrets belonging to Fata's mistress, a sorceress called Zephira (the one running thing by means of opera Judith Ford). He is turned into a golden man and sent to wander the wilderness, where he is entertained in humiliating ways—one abuse, he later complains is a flash of the anal humour so dear to Dantes, "thrust a dirtbike up my hole." At one point he is owned by a band of burning rubbers, which gives Petrus a chance to write an amusing Gilbert and Sullivan parody. And in the end, Lucius comes back to Fata, who helps him complete his journey towards humanity and redemption.

*The Golden Age* is not without its problems. The early sections of the score are among the least impressive of the whole opera, as respiratory passages, or scenes sung by older male voices, Petrus's comic too often seems overly contrived and macabre. But when he is writing lyrically, or for the female voice, his gift takes wing. As well, the production fails to make enough musical use of the chorus. Its members spend too much time silently watching the action.

But the singing, acting and dancing of *The Golden Age* easily outweigh its flaws. One measure of this is the power of the last scenes where Petrus introduces Lucius to the goddess who carries out his final treasonous task. These passages could have been played out as a bit of amusing history. Instead, Lucius's humiliations and remorse are made to achingly real, and his final release from his dusky body is both mysterious and convincing. His joyful return to the human as a triumph of the spirit—and signals a major accomplishment for Canadian opera.

JOHN BERNHOSE

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# Allan Fotheringham

## What's a scribbler to do when a subject hits back?

**W**ell, you see, we have this dilemma. On balance, your obedient servant would best have faithful readers figure it out, their common sense and wisdom well-known.

The dilemma is this: Should an employer be allowed to threaten nasty words at an employee, in a crowded setting, at a social occasion, before the High and Mighty? It is a confusing question, and what might be the remedy?

The setting is Politics and the Pen, a magnificent evening that is one of the events on the Ottawa calendar. It is put on by the Weyers' Trust of Canada. A board of directors of 20 worthies, and a volunteer committee of 28, spend a year trying to outdo last year's event. And usually succeed. Ladies sell their

Parchises to finance the right funds for the blackest bus line. Both Ottawa types, and there are many, fill out the giggle of some 375 to people-watch.

The idea is to throw together 44 published authors—on this particular evening everyone from former American ambassador James MacArthur to Margaret McFie to Ben Wicks—and 44 politicians, everyone from Paul Martin to Speaker Glib Parent. There were 27 "The Hissomation" spirit. The going was so good.

The background was stunning. It was a radio-to-mall champagne at the cocktail reception in the foyer of the Senate. Under the direction of our own Maurice Chevalier, m.c. Laurier LaFleur, authors—each

introduced with a ribboned award resembling the Victoria Cross—were awarded for dinner into the Hall of Honour with its magnificent stately stone arches overhead. It made you, for once, proud to be Canadian for dining with such history and symbolism.

And so? And so, your blushing lad, ever desirous in the crowded Reading Room, in choosing over a chocolate truffle when a handsome woman, beautifully called and beautifully dressed, approaches. "Mr Fotheringham" she said.



rice to ladies I have never met. "Thank you very much," I said. She turned on her heel and swept off.

My immediate impression was that Susan d'Aquino reminded me of Mark Twain's wife. Twain was a great scholar of the grandly under-rehearsed gift of coming. He printed himself on his vocabulary of the genre.

His wife detested his hobby. One morning, while shaving, he cut himself and launched into one of his manly blue phrases. Thinking to shame him, she repeated his exact words. Twain replied "You have the words, my dear," while lowering his razor, "but you don't have the hair."

Susan d'Aquino, said to say, didn't have the hair.

The problem, it seems, is that some time ago—last year? I believe—I twice look on in this space husband Ted d'Aquino, the spokesman for the illustrious club Business Council on National Issues, for propping his cap off to Peter C. Newman on how he had actually orchestrated Liberal legislation and had awarded everything from penitence to rock 'n' roll. He protested in a vigorous letter to the editor.

The further problem, though—while Mrs. d'Aquino loves her husband in all ways should—she is my employee. I am a Canadian taxpayer (paying a whole more than I think healthy, especially when some of it goes to help Jean Chrétien's head friends in his riding).

But I am Mrs. d'Aquino's employer. She is a very smart assistant deputy minister in Ottawa's department of

Finance. Faithful taxpayers will know her well. Whenever there is a federal-provincial conference or artificial unity wading, she can be detected in the second row behind the ministers because she is so obviously handsome and intelligent. She could do a cover on *Rage*.

A day's telephone calls to Mrs. d'Aquino's finance department only results in the result that no one can, either, find her exact salary. (We're only taxpayers.) Senior ADMs in Ottawa are in the \$130,000 to \$140,000 range.

But should an employee swear at an employer at a high social event? I ask some of the usual suspects around the dinner table. A woman says "That would be a BCM." A BCM, in Ottawa speak, is a "bad career move."

Men swear at me all the time. I get on elevators in Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, and a muffled voice comes from the back. "Fotheringham, you are a nigger!" I get off, content that they at least read the guff. The champagne that evening was optional, the single malt quite reasonable, the wine over-dosing, but Mrs. d'Aquino seemed quite in control of her faculties, as one would expect of an ADM, as one would expect of one of my employees.

What does one do? Ask my MP Bill Graham, a loyal Liberal, to ask in Question Period of Paul Martin why one of his highest paid staff can swear at one of her employees, at a social occasion? It is, as Ted Bryner said long ago at *The Ring and I*, a pendulum.



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Normand Lapierre from Tupper in Montreal  
Mark McElroy from Birch 45 in Toronto  
Glen Meek from Chateau Whistler in Whistler  
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